The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876. NUMBER 169.

hich the city fronts on the lake, a distance of
out a mile-and-a-half. Their argument will
, "You concede our demands and we will agree
the lake-front job; if you do not, we will or-
anize an opposition to your scheme that will
sure to kill it."
Another demand will very likely be made upon
e Northwestern, or the price of this lake-front
ccession, namely, the building of the famous
ldi branch. And yet another demand will be
ade upon the Legislature, namely, not to per-
t discrimination by the St. Paul and North-
estern Roads from points in Iowa, Minnesota,
d Wisconsin, in favor of Chicago, it being as-
rted that, at present, freight for Milwaukee
d Chicago is carried at the same rates, in
ery case where Milwaukee is considerably
arer; but, where Chicago is nearer, there is
such discrimination in favor of Milwaukee.

One Moment.
New York Sun.

In a popular down-town restaurant there was
waiter who had an unpleasant habit of saying
One moment." Otherwise he was a good-natur-
, affable man, who did his work well, but he
as unable to break himself of his one failing,
while he was wiping a knife or a spoon, a
stomer asked him for the salt, he would say
One moment," finish the knife, and then hand
e salt.
If he was polishing glasses, and a gentleman
ho had a cup of coffee beside him asked for the
gar, the waiter would not set the glass down,
rve the guest, and then resumes his labor, but
One moment," and the sugar afterward. If
e customer failed to see it in that light and re-
ated his request, the waiter would give his
apkin a deprecatory flourish and impart to his
ply a slight accent of reproach, "O-one mo-
ent, sir."
Last week the waiter went over to Jersey to
sit some friends, and after a day of innocent
larity he returned to the railroad station, from
hich he was to embark for home. While wait-
g for the train he strolled out on the track and
ood looking down the long perspective of the
ad. He did not observe an express-train that
as booming down from an opposite direction,
ut he heard the warning voice of a man on the
atform shouting:
"Get off the track! Get off the track!"
"One moment, sir!" was the involuntary re-
y, and he tarried for an instant to straighten a
nk in his watch-chain; but the express-train
as in a hurry, and in one moment he had gone
here moments are as years.

A True Story.

There was a girl in our town,
And she was wondrous lame;
She ran a heavy sewing-machine,
From which the trouble came.
But when she saw how lame she was,
With all her might and main,
She bought a new "Domestic,"
And was quite well again.

"The People's Line."

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. The
hortest and quickest route to Rock Island, Ill., and
avenport, Ia. Train leaves Wells Street Depot 10:30
. m.; arrive Rock Island 6 p. m. Office, 48 Clark
treet. J. H. Cook, General Agent.

Second-Hand Pianos.

To make space for new stock, we are closing out our
econd-hand square pianos, including Steinways, at
mprecedentedly low prices. Pianos to rent, and rent
educted if purchased. Lyon & Healy, State and
onroe streets.

Lundborg's California Water
or toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil

Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, Marlow,
one, London, writes: "If I were asked for an exhi-
ation of the marked success which for so many years
as attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Oil,
should say that it is owing to its extraordinary me-
icinal, dietetical, prophylactic, and curative properties." Sold in
apsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole
onsignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole
gents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran &
o., New York.

DEATHS.

WOODS—Feb. 8, infant son of William Woods, at 140
orth Union-st.
Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 10, by cars to Calvary.
BARRY—Feb. 9, at his residence, 118 Johnson-st
ames M. Barry, aged 72 years.
Kilkenny (Ill.) and Canada papers please copy.
YARAS—Feb. 9, Rosa, wife of Jake Yaras.
Funeral Friday at 10:30 a. m., from Room 309 Grand
cific Hotel.
Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.
SCHUREMAN—Feb. 8, 1876, infant son of J. L. and
. C. Schureman.
Funeral at the residence, 450 West Washington-st.,
hursday at 1 p. m., thence to Rosehill Cemetery by
rriages.
KERFOOT—At 4 o'clock a. m. of the 9th instant,
ssell, youngest son of W. D. and S. B. Kerfoot, aged
months.
Funeral from the residence, 348 North Dearborn-st.,
unday at 2 o'clock.
BELDEN—At Denver, Col., on the 5th inst., Olivea
Belden.
Funeral at Rosehill on Friday, 11th inst., by 1
lock train from Kinzie-st. Depot.
BELL—Wednesday, Feb. 9, Lela, infant daughter
F. E. Nellis.
Funeral at his residence, No. 887 West Monroe-st.,
day, Feb. 11, at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are
ited.
DONIGAN—Feb. 8, Mary Donigan, aged 70 years.
Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Gara-
nt, South Englewood, Thursday, Feb. 10, at 9 a. m.;
nce by cars to Calvary.
OOT—At Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 6, Mrs. Catharine
, wife of the late Samuel Root, and mother of Mrs.
uel H. Price, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
HURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9:30 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

RY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.

mbury Edgings and Insertings.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
BROCHE LAMBREQUINS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
ons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Mowers,
and Felt Hats, &c., &c.

TERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
URDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, at 9:30 o'clock, as
their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

BARRELS GROUND COFFEE,
PRIME FRESH GOODS,
by order Freight Agent; Saturday, Feb. 12, at 16
k, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

y ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
riday Morning, Feb. 11, at 9:30 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY
UCTION SALE.
n Immense Display. New and Second-hand
URNITURE
lor Suites in all the latest styles, Chamber Sets,
ges, Sofas, Pianos, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-
s, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves,
ery, Glass and Plated Ware, Cigars, General
rchandise, &c., &c.
ENTIRE FURNITURE, Carpets, &c., of Private
, sold under Chattel Mortgage.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
n Saturday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 o'clock,
ates W. G. CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.
ousehold Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
er and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Cylinder Pare
s, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots,
ds, Marble-Top Tables, Easy and
Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Mat-
Springs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Show
Office Desks, Carpets, 700 Wood Chairs, 12 Oil
gs, sold for whom it may concern, to pay ex-
harges. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
ction, Commission, and Storage Warehouse,
and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.
Auction Sales every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cash Advances made on Consignments.
r Arrangements for conducting Outside Sales
Private Sale, to pay charges and advances,
40 per cent under manufacturer's cost.
ich and Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets.
assortment of Household and Office Furniture,
Hair, Moss, Wool, and Husk Mattresses.
First-class accommodation for Storage.

AS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
17 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
r Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction
urday Morning, Feb. 10, at 9:30 o'clock.
ines of goods will be offered with job lots.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.'

Manufacture Shirts to ORDER, and carry a large stock ready-made, of their own manufacture.

They use Linens made to their order in Ireland, which are much heavier than usual, and are peculiarly adapted to the present styles of Shirts.

With their unequaled system of adapting the shape and style of the garments to the wearer, their superior workmanship in manufacture, and exquisite finish in laundrying, the completest satisfaction may be relied upon.

Orders can be filled in six hours when necessary.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS.

On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, viz: Sale of 1875 without premium. Sale of 1874 and 1873, 25 per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 7, 1876.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED,

By a man of several years' business experience as Cashier, Bookkeeper, Correspondent, or in any capacity where a faithful man will be appreciated. Can furnish best of references, and give security. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SALESMAN OR BOOKKEEPER,
Accustomed with the grocery trade, who can control $2,000 cash, can have a good position and good security for the money. Address H 24, Tribune office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8. The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
MFG. CO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Country Grain Shippers.

The advertiser wants to rent, in some first-class grain-shipping locality, an Elevator or Warehouse. Must be complete for handling grain and rent must be low. Or would arrange for doing a joint account business with an A 1 party who has a Warehouse. Give full particulars and address Z 5, Tribune office.

READING FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS—DAILIES, WEEKLIES, AND MONTHLIES from the principal Cities, States, and Canadian Provinces. Monthlies throughout Europe on file from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. at 129 Dearborn-st. JOS. MACKIN.

FREE!

Divorces Legally Obtained

For incompatibility, etc. Residence not required; Scandal avoided. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 284, Chicago, Ill.

COLLECTION AGENCY

DIG.

Reliability and ability are essential qualities in the collector, and in connection with system and long experience usually prognosticate success. We have been established since 1872, and have the most thorough system and facilities ever devised.
FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property.
JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Nils Fontain and Karl J. Lindeloow is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Merchant Tailoring business will hereafter be carried on by Nils Fontain, at the same place, who will collect all firm debts and pay all bills.

NILS FONTAIN,
K. J. LINDELOOW.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1876.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A choice lot of Florida Oranges, Yellow Bananas, and Malaga Grapes, at "LINIO'S," 58 State-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, via Fymouth. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 46, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Hellard.....Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanelier.....Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.

STAR BALL LINE.

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, sailing monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y. for Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
W. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents.
54 Pine-st., New York.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRE QUEEN, 4,471 tons....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 p. m.
ENGLAND, 4,856 tons....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 7:30 a. m.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, 4,776 tons.....Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.....Wednesday, Feb. 9
BOHEMIAN, Western.....Thursday, Feb. 24
Cabin Passage, $75; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates for $30. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 S. Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1876.

All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Hold a Protracted Meeting on the Finance Question.

And Finally Choose a Committee to Cook Up a Platform.

Passage of the Northern Pacific Time-Extension Bill in the Senate.

Billings Confirmed by the Senate as Successor to Judge Durell.

Gradual Disappearance of the Third-Term Spectre.

Bristow, Morton, Blaine, and Conkling as Presidential Candidates.

THE DEMOCRACY.
AN ATTEMPT TO HARMONIZE ITS ELEMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Democratic caucus was in session to-night till near midnight. The subject was finance, with special reference to the question whether a committee should be appointed to frame a bill which should represent the whole of the party. A great many speeches were made. Hard-money men and inflationists were equally persistent. It was decided that a committee of nine members and four Senators should be appointed to draft the bill. The Committee will be appointed by Lamar.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CONCLUSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—At the Democratic caucus to-night at the Capitol about 100 members of the House and twelve or fifteen Senators were present. Many short speeches were made on the financial question. Finally a motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee consisting of nine members of the House and four Senators to whom were referred the pending proposition of Representative Landers for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption provision, and that of Representative Payne for the gradual resumption of specie payment, and the Committee was instructed to report a financial platform at an adjourned meeting to be held at the caucus on Thursday morning. More than the usual care was taken to prevent a disclosure of the proceedings, but it is known that the majority who spoke counseled conciliation and harmony. It is absolutely necessary that the Democracy should present, if possible, an unbroken front on the financial question, and frame a platform which they could present to the entire country, instead of members of the party in different States amusing and attempting to establish a financial principle for the entire party.

DURELL'S SUCCESSOR.
SOME PLAIN TALK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Senate, after an executive session continuing more than three hours, voted to confirm the nomination of Billings to be United States District Judge for Louisiana. The debate is said to have been very spirited, and the speeches made by Alcorn and Bruce would, could they have been reported, made mighty interesting reading. The former, it is understood, opposed the confirmation of Billings, and arraigned Gen. Grant's Administration for appointing and sustaining so many bad officers in the South. To this policy he attributed many of the political and other misfortunes that have overtaken that part of the country. The reintegration of the Republican party. He said that he was a good Republican, and would consider the triumph of the Democratic party there a triumph to the South, but he was tired of seeing the party forced to carry such men and the country ruined by them.

SENATOR BRUCE

is reported to have followed in a similar strain, and promised, when opportunity presented itself, to speak out his mind in the open session. He is said to have boldly accused President Grant of being responsible for all the troubles in the South, and to declare that unless the policy was changed, his race would be forced to make peace with their political enemies, the Democrats.

TREASURY STATEMENT.
WHAT A BLUNDER COST.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Democrats have had much to say of late concerning an alleged deficiency of over a quarter of a million in the Printing Division of the Treasury. Secretary Bristow appeared before the Appropriation Committee and explained that the expenditures greater than the above amount had been imposed upon the Treasury. A blunder in the law of the last session's Appropriation bill regulating the printing of securities, notes of all kinds, made provision that all except fractional currency should receive, for greater safety, three separate plate printings. In the Conference Committee in the great rush at the close of the session the words except fractional currency were dropped out, and the result was the Treasury had no option, but was obliged to give the currency three plate printings. This error cost the Government $240,000 for the fiscal year.

SHORT OF FUNDS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department is short over $300,000 in funds to carry on its operations until the close of the present fiscal year. Secretary Bristow made a startling statement to the Appropriations Committee of the House when he said that unless money was appropriated the printing of Government notes by the Government would cease with the present month. Mr. Bristow did not call it a deficiency, but merely that less the amount asked was given, work would have to stop. When asked by a member of the Committee why he did not foresee these facts and reduce the work and expense in proportion, he answered that he could not keep track of all appropriations for the Department. He showed, however, with reasonable plainness, that he was not to blame, nor McCartee, his Superintendent. In the first place he showed that his estimates for last year had been cut down by the last Congress, and that they were originally too low, and also that Congress had imposed additional work on the Bureau without appropriating money to carry it out. A large part of the deficiency is said to be in consequence of the law, or provision of the law, of last session requiring the seal of the Department to be printed upon each note or piece of fractional currency by hand instead of by machine owned by the Government, which does the work better and surer. Bars against counterfeiting the printing of money cannot stop of course, and so the Committee will have to give the appropriation, as they seem disposed to do. A Republican member of the Committee, however, said that it was the same old cry made year after year.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to the resolution of Jan. 31, a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the Treasury, in the several depositories, and mints on the 25th of January, 1876. The total amount is $190,778,043. The Secretary says that as the legal-tender notes received for the redemption of National Bank notes do not belong to the United States, their amount is not in any way entrenched in the monthly debt statement of the Department. The amount of 5 per cent bonds sold to Oct. 2, 1875, in obedience to the Resumption act is, interest included, $15,798,855. The silver purchased by the Treasury Department has been paid for with the proceeds of the 5 per cent bonds sold, and the balance of the proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the Government, has been applied to the retirement of legal-tenders as provided by the Specie-Resumption act.

The contraction of legal-tender and National Bank currency since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, amounts to $20,758,192.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.
TRUE OR FALSE ECONOMY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The House, after the episode of Blaine and Tarbox's finance speeches, resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic bill. It becomes daily more evident that the Democrats will make a desperate effort to sustain their Appropriations Committee in all its reductions. What they call economy is the last card they have to play. The protests of the Democrats are to be as unavailing as the amendments of the Republicans. In the House debate upon the five-minute rule, every amendment proposed by the Republicans was rejected. Gen. Banks endeavored in vain to save Greece. His magnificent eloquence could not save the mission to the land where Sappho sung. The Committee has set out to reduce the estimates on this bill $435,000, and will not consent to any modification or amendment.

There was

A CURIOUS SCENE

in the debate upon the Diplomatic bill. Lynch, of Mississippi, a former slave, replied to Singleton, his white colleague, from that State. The speech created a sensation. Singleton was about to reply to it, but some of his Democratic associates influenced him not to take any notice of a negro. The country will not, however, fail to take notice of Lynch's words. The spirit of his speech was in this sentence: "The true remedy for the evils in the Southern States is the adoption of a policy which shall crush out mob-law and violence, and enforce obedience to the laws; the creation of a public opinion which will give every man wherever from, of whatever color, whatever his politics, perfect safety and freedom in the exercise of his rights as an American citizen."

COMMITTEE WORK.
HURLBUT'S RAILROAD BILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Gen. Hurlbut appeared before the Railway Committee to-day, and presented amendments to the bill introduced by him for a freight railway. The chief amendment is the withdrawal of any guarantee of interest or loan of credit from the United States. The bill now presents a naked grant of power to a corporation to build the line of road. The Commissioners appointed by the President are, in fact, the corporation, and the scheme of the bill is that the bonded and other indebtedness for construction shall be paid up in forty-six years, after which the road becomes the property of the United States. The United States are simply trustees for the creditors and custodians of the sinking fund, without any legal or equitable liability.

SCHENCK.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs transacted no important business at its meeting this morning, except to refer to the Sub-Committee, consisting of Hewitt, of New York, Packer, and another member not yet selected, the resolution introduced by Mr. Pierce, on Monday, in regard to Minister Schenck and the Emma Mine and Machado scandals. The only duty which, under the resolution, devolves upon the Committee is to call upon the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to this subject. A letter was addressed to Secretary Fish this morning, requesting him to send this correspondence to the Committee.

PRIZE-MONEYS.

At the regular meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day the Sub-committee, of which Wilbs was Chairman, reported adversely on the petition of Capt. John Lee Davis, in behalf of the officers and crew of the United States vessel Colorado, asking legislation enabling them to participate in the distribution of the prize-fund arising from captures made at the time New Orleans was captured during the late War. The Committee reported adversely on the petition on the ground that the question had already been adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court, and because there was no legislation to enforce the decision of any type of special legislation of which this is an example. The Committee is also of opinion that this decision is an equitable one, as the Colorado took no part in the capture, neither did the persons composing upon her who did so, by being transferred to other vessels, have already participated in the distribution.

The same committee reported adversely on a bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to review certain prize-lists. The bill was referred to the Navy Department, which held that the necessity for legislation had arisen from the wrongful construction of the prize laws by Secretary Welles. It appeared, however, during the examination by the Committee, that the construction referred to was correct and in accordance with existing laws at the time captures were made, therefore subsequent to that date and before the prize money had been distributed the law was amended by Congress. It further appeared that the passage of the bill would involve a considerable outlay of money now in the Treasury, the greater part of which would be secured, not by those who participated in the capture, but by attorneys.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

Mr. Mills, who was appointed to investigate the naval pension fund, made his report to the full Committee to-day, the substance of which has already been published. This report, which disclosed a very complicated system of book-keeping in the Treasury Department, caused considerable discussion, and was finally recommitted with the instruction to the sub-committee to inquire whether a simpler and more comprehensible system of book-keeping can be devised, and besides to ascertain whether the fund had been legally invested, and if any further legislation in regard to it was desirable.

NEW MEXICO.

The Senate Committee on the Territories to-day continued their consideration of the bill to admit New Mexico as a State into the Union. Some details remain unperfected, but the expression of members of the Committee show that the bill will be reported favorably and unanimously.

THE CURRENCY.
A COMPROMISE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS
Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—It may be stated that there is a very fair prospect for an adjustment of the differences which have hitherto prevailed in the Democratic party in Congress on the subject of the finances. During the last three weeks there has been much interchange of views among the Democrats in the House and Senate, and the result has been a very decided mollification of the extremes of financial opinion, which at the opening of the session were so sharply defined as to seem to preclude the possibility of any compromise. The representatives of the National Democracy, as the Presidential campaign draws near, begin to realize not only that the only hope of success is in a solid party-front on all the absorbing questions of the time, but also that mutual compromise and concession is the only means by which the party lines can be straightened and compacted, put in campaigning order, and infused with the morale requisite to energetic action. The disposition to compromise and conciliate having been aroused, the next thing was to provide a basis of agreement. The basis most likely to be agreed upon has been outlined to your correspondent by the Hon. Henry B. Payne, and, so far as I have been able to sound the views of other prominent Democrats in the House and Senate, I find a very general assent to the plan. Briefly, Mr. Payne's plan is this:

First—The present Resumption act to be repealed.

Second—All bills providing for the establishment of a Coin-Sinking Fund for ultimate resumption without any contraction of the present volume of paper currency.

Third—No interference with the existing status of the National-Banking system, but a proviso prohibiting the renewal of the charters of banks as they may expire.

It must be borne in mind that, in assenting to this programme, the hard-money Democrats of the East abandon so much of their theory of resumption as is embodied in their policy of contracting the currency, and the Compromisers will be drawn to a more conciliatory position on the question of the present volume of paper-money. In regard to the National Banks, it is urged by the more moderate men in the councils of the party that to make war on them would be to array against it their enormous power and influence, over to the Republican party, whoever might be its nominee; and few of the Democrats here are sanguine enough to believe that they can be made powerful enough to prevent violent legislative interference with the National banking system. The charters of the banks will begin to expire in 1883, and nearly three-fourths of them will expire before 1890. It is the settled policy of the party to seek a remedy for the evils of the system in simple limitation than to attempt to overthrow it by new legislation, which, if passed, would be subjected to a test in the Supreme Court upon the question of the vested rights of the banks. Indeed some of the best constitutional lawyers of both branches of Congress hold that any legislation materially affecting the existing privileges of the banks would be inoperative, because it would clash with corporate rights, and be in the nature of a law to impair the validity of contracts, and hence unconstitutional. A law to prohibit the renewal of any bank and to repeal the National Bank act, to take effect upon the expiration of the last charter, is held by the advocates of this feature of the compromise to be the only feasible solution of the problem.

It is further urged that there is the best and soundest Democratic precedent for this policy, inasmuch as it will be substantially a reproduction of the Jacksonian policy with respect to the United States Bank. The purpose of the Democratic leaders is to force the Republicans into the defensive on the Sherman Resumption bill, which will be repealed by the compromise measure. The bill will be outlined, and at the same time so many propositions impregnable to the attacks of either the ultra republicanists or the greenback men of the Pendleton school.

The caucus will meet again on Friday night for debate, and it is possible, though not probable, that action may then be had on the compromise measure. A canvass of the House and Senate has unbroken support of the Democracy in both branches. Mr. Thurman will support it actively, as will Mr. Bayard and Mr. Eaton, and the greenback Senators will so accept, as the best policy that can be inaugurated under the circumstances.

Mr. Payne may be said to be the most active promoter of the cause of harmony in the Democratic power on the financial question, and to his efforts, more than to those of any other man in Congress, perhaps than to those of any other man in the country, is due the gratifying growth of conciliatory sentiment in the party ranks during the last few weeks. His speech in the caucus was the key-note of harmony, and if the proposed measure is successful, of which there can hardly be a doubt, it will, by common consent, pass into history as the Payne Compromise of 1876.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* editorially commends upon this dispatch, as follows: "Our Washington special says that the Democrats in Congress have about agreed to Mr. Payne's financial measure, as a compromise. This provides for a repeal of the Resumption act, a gold sinking fund for future resumption purposes, and leaves undisturbed the National Banks. This is a "compromise" all-round on one side. The Democrats of Ohio are opposed to the National banking system, and the Democratic member from Ohio who indorses that part of Mr. Payne's scheme can make up his mind to stay at home next year. When the Democratic party becomes the defender of the National Banks its mission is about ended, we fear."

NOTES AND NEWS.
TAX ON LAND-GRANTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Public Lands agreed to report a bill making the lands donated to the Pacific Railroad Companies liable to local taxation from the time such lands are earned by the companies. These lands are set apart for the use of the railroad companies upon the completion or acceptance of each section of their respective roads. The practice of the companies heretofore has been to permit the lands to stand without taking out patents until sales have been effected, when the purchasers have taken out the patents, and become immediately liable to local taxation. Under this practice millions of acres to-day are owned by these railroad companies upon which no local taxes are paid, while private parties who purchase lands from the United States are subject to local taxation from the sale of their purchase. The bill which the House Committee on Public Lands agreed to-day to report will require the railroad companies to pay all local taxes in full from the time the lands are set apart for their use.

THE BLACK HILLS COMMISSION.

The House has received a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for an appropriation of $35,000 for the expenses of the Sioux Commission. Secretary Chandler, in doing this, is obliged to make a humiliating confession for his predecessor in office. He says that when the Commission was organized that the expenses could be paid out of money already appropriated, but a law which forbid this was overlooked. Before this law was discovered the former Secretary of the Interior had already paid $15,000 for the Janney Geological Survey.

CONKLING.

There is a great deal more in the Conkling movement than has been believed. His friends have made a very strong organization, composed of some of the keenest and most active men in the Republican party. They claim New York solid in the Convention, and are confident they will get it. Meanwhile Simon Cameron is a sphinx and is the man that wins.

INTRUDERS.

Mr. Hamlin, in executive session of the Senate yesterday, administered a severe rebuke to Ferry, Vice President pro tem., for allowing unauthorized persons on the floor of the Senate, and making a lounging place for loafers only equaled by the House of Representatives. Having himself been presiding officer of the Senate, Hamlin knew what was the remedy, and that the fault was in Ferry. Subsequently a proposition was offered by Mr. Merrimon directing the Committee on Rules to make regulations regarding the sending in of cards by Senators, which all agreed had become an unbearable nuisance. During the discussion some of the Senators said they had no peace in the Senate, and that courtesans and place-seekers beset them from morning till night. They prayed for protection to the common rules.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Senate to-day passed the bill extending the time for the completion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad for eight years, or until 1883, by vote of 35 to 18. The bill requires the Company to recognize pre-emption homestead claims entered before the bonds were withdrawn. In case the branch from Lake Pend d'Oreille across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound is not built within the time allowed by the present law land-grant, that part of it is to be declared forfeited and to revert to the Government. Unless the Northern Pacific Company formally accepts the provisions of this act within six months it loses its right to do so. The bill is not what the Company desired, but is, on the whole, acceptable.

ELECTION CASE.

Arguments in the case of LeMoyne against Farwell will soon be heard by the Elections Committee. Dick Merritt is Farwell's friend.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Secretary Bristow, after further research, has not been able to give the Committee on Public Buildings any information such as they desire about the Chicago Custom-House construction. The Committee appears to want somebody to furnish positive proof of corruption, and the proofs are not forthcoming.

MORGAN'S RETIREMENT.

Morgan L. Rawls, who formerly represented the Seventh Georgia District in the House of Representatives, was to-day appointed to take charge of the Document Room on the floor of the House, vice John B. Clark, Jr., removed.

A LOOKER-ON IN WASHINGTON,
WHO SAW MANY THINGS THAT USUALLY ESCAPE OBSERVATION, AND FORMED CONCLUSIONS SOMEWHAT ALIEN TO THE ORDINARY ROUTINE OF LETTER-WRITERS.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—A week's sojourn in Washington City always puts one, if he makes good use of his time, en rapport with thirty-seven States and sundry Territories more or less widely separated from each other. Whatever greatly concerns Oregon, Texas, Florida, Maine, and the rest of the great quadrilateral, whether it be bad currency, sheep-rot, crooked whisky, carpet-bagism, or an ice-famine, is sure to be known by somebody in Washington, and this somebody usually carries a long tongue, and never fails of an audience. The amount and variety of "chin music" one hears in the halls and corridors of the hotels and public buildings during a session of Congress is really appalling, and must, I think, be largely answerable for the overcrowding the Insane Hospital of the District of Columbia, of which there has been so much complaint. Each talker, especially if he wear a slouch hat with a broad, undulating brim, and a general assortment of "loud" and rakish apparel, wags his tongue with the distracting energy of a buzz-saw, and with results by no means so useful. The Great Conversers of America are surely to be found here. About 8 o'clock in the evening one would think that the Treasury of the United States had been put up as a prize for loquacity, and that the decision was to be made to-morrow morning. It is a comfort to know that there is one silent man in Washington, or one who may be called silent, by way of contrast.

What is to become of the silent man after the 4th of March, 1877? That

THE THIRD-TERM

spook has haunted the imagination of leading Republicans during two years, breaking their rest and undermining their religious principles, is altogether true. This they admit to themselves and to each other, and to their wayward brethren of the last Cincinnati Convention. It is impossible to suppose that the Third-Term idea was the invention of the New York *Herald*. Such an invention could never have agitated the party to such a degree as to bring out resolutions from three or four State Conventions condemning and repudiating it. I am one of those who never believed a third term possible, either in peace or war; yet, when in London a few weeks ago, I found it very difficult to bring intelligent Englishmen to my way of thinking. Public opinion in England, so far as it concerns itself with our politics, is pretty firmly persuaded that Gen. Grant will be re-elected President of the United States. It is useless to tell them that a third term runs counter to the idea on which every American male child has been suckled, viz: the idea that it is possible for *him* to be President of the United States. If we are to have third terms, why not fourth terms, and life terms, and family terms; and then what becomes of *his* term and his hopeful son's term? John Bull has not been suckled on any such idea,—quite the reverse. He sees that official patronage is the greatest political force going; he believes that Gen. Grant wants a third term (that is the way he reads the letter to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Convention), and especially he sees nobody else in the field. Therefore he shakes his head when Brother Jonathan declares he will have no third terms, and says "we will wait and see."

It is impossible for a person to be many days in Washington City without perceiving that Gen. Grant has already

ENTERED THE PENUMBRA

of an ex-President. This fact is manifested in many ways, but chiefly in a want of deference to his opinions among members of his own party, high and low. The only public man worth mentioning who is avowedly for a third term is Senator Conkling, and since Senator Conkling has never been noted for adherence to unpopular beliefs, it is more than probable that his advocacy is only a trap to catch the residuum of Presidential influence when the third term falls in pieces. He may overestimate the value of this influence, but, whether it be worth much or little, he has fairly earned it; "and that is the reason," as I heard one shrewd observer say, "why he probably won't get it."

When the want of deference to the wishes and opinions of the President which always characterizes his last year of office, and which would enable the spectator to tell that it was the last year, without reference to the calendar, had become quite unmistakable, Senator Sherman wrote his letter declaring that to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term would be an act of party suicide. Doing a stroke of business at the same time, he suggested the name of Gov. Hayes as a good one for Ohio to rally around. Old, observing ravens, gifted in interpreting the letters written by politicians, say that the Ohio Senator does not in the least expect Gov. Hayes will be nominated, but thinks that possibly Mr. Sherman may be, if the Ohio delegates can be saved from the embraces of Blaine, Morton, and Bristow. They read something very like this, *mutatis mutandis*, between the lines of the letter written by Speaker Kerr in behalf of Gov. Hendricks. Such is the censorious spirit of the age.

My own opinion is that the Third Term is on trial at St. Louis for

WHISKY FRAUDS.

When the young man Babcock went to San Domingo and negotiated a treaty of annexation without the knowledge of the Secretary of State, he exhibited an amount of cheek which might easily have developed into a dull kind of Cæsarism, and found its way eventually into the prisoners' dock. Whatever has been heard of the third term from first to last has always been connected with the

THE CURRENCY.

Necessity of a Return to the Specie-Standard.

The Evils Resulting from Irredeemable Paper-Money.

Madness of the Inflationists---Reprehensible Course of the Democratic Party.

Speech of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine,

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, Feb. 10, 1876.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Mr. Blaine's speech on the finances was a personal ovation. The galleries were packed from an early hour, and the floor during the delivery of the speech was occupied by most of the persons of prominence in Washington. Secretary Bristow was an attentive listener. The speech was a concise and graphic epitome of the financial history of this country, and a severe arraignment of the hypocrisy of the Democratic party. It attracted the more attention from the fact that it was a formal declaration of the financial policy of one of the leading Presidential candidates. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, had the courage or audacity to attempt to reply to Blaine's careful speech in what at first appeared an impromptu effort, but it soon became manifest from the labored effort that Tarbox had obtained in advance one of the printed slips of Blaine's speech. Tarbox's rejoinder was entirely partisan, and his oratory was as strained as his facts. A New England member proposes to ask Tarbox how he came into possession of Blaine's speech. It was put in type at Augusta, Me., and one copy was missed from the office.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people are alike menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. For more than two years the country has been suffering from prostration in business; confidence returns but slowly; trade revives only partially; and to-day, with capital unproductive and labor unemployed, we find ourselves in the midst of an agitation respecting the medium with which business transactions shall be carried on. Until this question is definitely adjusted, it is idle to expect that full measure of prosperity to which the energies of our people and the resources of the land entitle us. The way of that adjustment, one great section of the Democratic party—possibly its controlling power—stubbornly stands to-day. The Republicans, always true to the cardinal duty of supporting the nation's credits, have not been behind them all minor differences and dissensions on the financial question, and have gradually

CONSOLIDATED THEIR STRENGTH AGAINST INFLATION.

The currency, therefore, becomes of necessity a prominent political issue; and those Democrats who are in favor of honest dealing by the Government and honest money for the people, may be compelled to act as they did in that still graver exigency when the existence of the Government itself was at stake.

While this question should be approached in no spirit of partisan bitterness, it has yet become so entangled with party relations that no intelligent discussion of it can be had without giving its political history; and, if that history fenders us answer the facts, and not quarrel with their presentation. Firmly attached to one political party myself, firmly believing that parties in a free Government are as healthful as they are inevitable, I think we are questions about which parties should agree never to disagree; and of these is the financial issue is the most vital and value of the circulating medium. And it is a fact of especial weight and significance that, up to the paper-money era, which was precipitated upon us during the Rebellion as one of war's inexorable necessities, there never was a political party in this country that believed in any other than the specie-standard for our currency. If there was any one principle that was rooted and grounded in the minds of our earlier statesmen, it was the evil of paper-money; and no candidate of any party can read the Constitution of the United States and not be convinced that its framers intended to protect and defend our people from the manifold perils of an irredeemable currency. Nathaniel Macon, one of the purest and best of American statesmen, himself a soldier of the Revolution, and a member of Congress continuously during the administrations of four first six Presidents, embracing in all a period of nearly forty years, expressed the whole truth when he declared in the Senate that

"THIS WAS A HARD-MONEY GOVERNMENT,

founded by hard-money men, who had themselves seen and felt the evil of paper-money, and meant to save their posterity from it."

To this uniform adherence to the specie-standard, the crisis of the Rebellion forced an exception. In January, 1862, with more than 500,000 men in arms, with a daily expenditure of nearly $2,000,000, the Government suddenly found itself without money. Our armies were met with one signal reverse and nowhere with marked success, and men's minds were filled with gloom and apprehension. The one supreme need of the hour was money, and money the Government did not have. What then should be done—rather what could be done? The ordinary Treasury note had been tried and failed; and those already issued were discredited and below the value of the bills of country banks. The Government, in this great and perilous need, promptly called to its aid a power never before exercised. It authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes, and declared them to be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, with two exceptions.

The ablest lawyers who sustained this measure did not find warrant for it in the text of the Constitution, but, like the late Senator Fessenden, of my own State, placed it on the ground of

"ABSOLUTE, OVERWHELMING NECESSITY;"

and that illustrious Senator declared that, "The necessity existing, he had no hesitation." Indeed, sir, he hesitate was to be lost; for the danger was that, if Congress prolonged the debate on points of constitutional construction, its deliberations might be interrupted by the sound of Rebel artillery from the opposite shore of the Potomac. The Republican Senators and Representatives, therefore, dismissing all doubts and casuistry, stood together for the country; and if taunted, as they were, by the Democracy and disloyalty or of that day, with violating the Constitution, they pointed to that law which is older than constitutions, adopting the sentiment, as they might have quoted the imputed language to John Milton, they believed that "There is a law of self-preservation, written by God Himself on our hearts; there is the primal compact and bond of society, not graven on stone, nor sealed with wax, nor put down on parchment, nor set forth in any express form of words by men when of old they came together, but implied in the very act that they so came together, presupposed in all subsequent law, not to be repealed by any authority, nor invalidated by being omitted in any code, inasmuch as from thence are all codes and all authority."

But the promptings of patriotism, the pressure of necessity, the "despotism of duty," which thus decided the course of the Republicans

FAILED TO INFLUENCE THE DEMOCRATS

in Congress. Marshalled and led by Mr. Pendleton, since become the great advocate of inflation, the Democratic Representatives voted in well-nigh solid column against the legal-tender bill. Bankruptcy to the Treasury was impending; eighty millions of unpaid requisitions lay on the Secretary's desk; a large part of the army had not received a dollar for six months; supplies were failing; recruiting halted; the spirits of the people drooped; while the Executive Department, charged with the conduct of the War, urged that critical campaigns, then in progress, would necessarily end in disaster unless relief could be afforded in this way. But Democratic consciences were too tender and Democratic scruples too intense at the time to permit such a fearful infraction of the Constitution as the passage of a Legal-Tender bill, even to save the Union of our fathers and thus preserve the Constitution itself.

The necessities of the Government were so great and expenditures so enormous that another hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes were speedily called for and granted by Congress,—the Democrats again voting, under Mr. Pendleton's lead, against the measure. With varying fortunes the last year of the War was reached, with three hundred millions of legal-tender in circulation. With the strain of our public credit and the doubts and vicissitudes of the struggle these notes had fallen far below par in gold; and it became apparent to every clear-headed observer that the continued issue of legal-tenders, with no provision for their redemption and no limit to their amount, would utterly destroy the credit of the Government and involve the Union cause in irretrievable disaster. "But at that moment the military situation, with its perils and its prospects, was such that the Government must have money more rapidly than the sale of bonds could furnish it, and the danger was, that the sale of bonds would be stopped altogether unless some definite limit could be assigned to the issue of legal-tender notes. Accordingly, Congress sought, and successfully sought, to accomplish both ends at the same time, and they passed a bill granting one hundred millions additional legal-tender circulation,—making four hundred millions in all,—and then incorporated in the same law

A SOLEMN ASSURANCE AND PLEDGE

that "The total amount of United States notes issued and to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000." And to this pledge every Democratic Senator and Representative assented, either actively or silently, as the Journals of both Houses will show. The subsequent readiness of many of those gentlemen to trample on it must be upon the broad principle of ethics, that the Government should keep those pledges which are profitable, and disregard those which it will pay to violate.

When the War was over and the Union saved, one of the first duties of the Government was to improve its credits and restore a sound currency to the people; and here we might have reasonably expected the aid of the Democratic party. But we did not receive it. Irreconcilably hostile to the issue of legal-tenders when that form of credit was needed for the salvation of the country, the Democracy, as soon as the country was saved, conceived a violent love for these notes, and demanded an almost illimitable issue of them. Mr. Seymour, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, scouting the four hundred million pledge, stood on a platform demanding that sixteen hundred millions of five-twenties be paid off in legal-tenders; and he so heartily approved this policy that, in his letter of acceptance, he declared that "He should strive to carry it out in the future, wherever he might be placed in political or private life." His position at that time was approved by every Democrat of high or low degree in New York, was unanimously reaffirmed in their State Convention, was sustained by all their newspaper organs, and was the recognized creed of the party East as well as West. Mr. Seymour and his political associates in New York have changed their ground, and now proclaim an honest financial creed; and, after the manner of the Pharisee, they broaden their phylacteries, make loud professions of superior zeal, and thank God reverently that they are not as their sinful brethren of the Ohio Democracy,—those financial Sadducees who continue to reject all idea of resurrection or redemption for the legal-tender.

I have thus briefly referred to the past, Mr. Chairman, only because I think it has an important bearing on the present and the future. I do not assume that the Republican party can possibly discharge its pending responsibilities by merely pointing to its former grand achievements. "Let the dead past bury its dead," is not my counsel, but on the contrary, that, on this financial question, the course of the Republican party in the past is a guarantee for the future, and that equally the course of the Democratic party, of both wings and all shades, is a

MENACE AND A WARNING TO THE PEOPLE.

If, however, the [New York] school of Democrats, repenting of their former course, are seeking better ways for the future, are ready to give honest help in the reconstruction of a sound currency, they will be gladly welcomed, and their faith will be tested by works before this session of Congress closes. They will not, however, deem it strange or harsh if, considering their past record, we feel an uncomfortable sense of distrust as to their entire sincerity in the future. This distrust is increased when we witness the brazen boldness with which, in full view of the resumption-record of but yesterday, they assume a suited tone of superior honesty on the financial question, and affect patronizing disregard toward the Republicans who saved the nation from the deadly blight of Mr. Pendleton's monstrous birth in 1868. Still further deepened and strengthened is this distrust when we remember the formal alliance which the New York Democrats have entered into with the New York South, to whom gold-and-silver financial system is but a reminder of what they themselves term their subjugation, and who, from past action and present tendency, are unfitted to be the safe repository of the nation's pledge for the payment of its War-debt. We have passed into a new era; and to recall the Southern Democracy, with their appalling record, to their ancient control in this country, would be as decisive a step

BACKWARD AND NIGHTWARD

as it would have been for the English people to surround William of Orange with a Parliament made up of adherents and the last House of Stuart, or as to call Mahon a Cabinet devoted to the fortunes of Henry Fifth.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, the country is suffering under one of those periodical revulsions in trade common to all commercial nations, and which thus far no wisdom of legislation has been able to avert. The natural restlessness of the people so alive and alert as ours looks for an instant remedy; and the danger in a condition of the public mind is, that something may be adopted that will ultimately deepen the disease rather than lay the groundwork for an effectual cure. Naturally enough in such a time, the theories for relief are numerous, and we have marvelous recipes offered to the people shall be enabled to pay the dollar they owe with less than 100 cents; while those who are caught with such a delusion seemingly forget that, even if this could be so, they must likewise receive less than 100 cents for the dollar that is due them. Whether the dollar that they owe is gold or silver or is due them to-morrow, will have little bearing on the number of cents, depends on the shifting of values which they can neither control nor foresee; and therefore all certain evasion of the debt is fraud, and those branches of business which take their color on the form of gambling are, by a financial paradox, the most secure and the most promising.

Uncertainty as to the value of the currency from day to day is

INJURIOUS TO ALL HONEST INDUSTRY.

And, while that which is known as the debtor interest should be fairly and generously considered in the shaping of measures for relief, no consideration is due to justice in asking for inflation on its behalf, further than the gravest injustice; for you must remember that there is a large class of most deserving persons who should be continually and remorselessly robbed by

POLICY.

I mean the *Lazar* of the country, that is compelled to live from hand to mouth by daily earnings. The savings-banks, which represent the industrial savings of the laboring classes, the banks owned by the people of the nation, have deposits exceeding $1,100,000,000,—more than the entire capital stock and deposits of all the National Banks. The pensioners, who represent the patriotic impulses of the country, have a capitalized investment of $600,000,000. Here are $1,700,000,000 incapable of receiving anything but instant and lasting inflation from inflation. Whatever impairs the purchasing power of the dollar correspondingly decreases the resources of the saving-bank depositor and the pensioner. The pension-list, too, would be absolute, but it would probably be argued that the laborer would receive compensation by his nominally larger earnings. But it would prove totally inadequate, for no possible augmentation of wages in a time of inflation will ever keep pace with the greater increase of price in the commodities necessary to sustain life, except—and mark the exception—in a condition widespread crippling of labor. The number of laborers was continually reduced by the demand for men to serve in the army and navy. And activity of trade and large profits during the War, and attribute both to an inflated currency, commit the error of

LEAVING OUT THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE CALCULATION.

They forget that the Government was a customer for nearly four years at the rate of two to three millions of dollars per day,—buying every description of all staple articles; they forget that the number of consumers was continually enlarging as our armed force grew to its gigantic proportions, and that the number of producers was, by the same cause, continually growing less; and that thus was presented, on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, that simple problem, familiar alike to the political economist and village trader, of the demand being greater than the supply, and a consequent rise in the price. Had the Government been able to conduct the War on a gold basis, and provided the coin for its necessarily large and lavish expenditure, a rise in the price of labor and a rise in the value of commodities would have been inevitable. And the rise of both labor and commodities in gold would have been for the time an inflation of paper, adding, of course, the depreciation of the latter to its scale of prices.

While the delusion of creating wealth by the issue of irredeemable paper-currency may lead to any number of absurd propositions, the advocates of the heresy seem to have settled down on two measures,—or, rather, one measure composed of two parts,—namely: To abolish the National Banks, and then amount of the bank-circulation, and add to the volume from time to time thereafter it was, according to the vanity-measure of trade." The two propositions are inseparably connected that I shall discuss them together.

THE NATIONAL-BANK SYSTEM.

Mr. Chairman, was one of the results of the War, and the credit of its origin belongs to the late Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. And it may not be unprofitable at this juncture to recall to the House the circumstances which at the time made the National banks a necessity to the Government. At the outbreak of the War there were considerably over a thousand State banks, of all degrees of responsibility, or irresponsibility, scattered throughout the country. Their charters demanded the redemption of their bills in specie, and, under the pressure of this requirement, their aggregate circulation was kept within decent limits; but the amount was, in most instances, left to the discretion of the Directors, and bills for one of these banks issued $10 of specie in their vaults. With the passage of the Legal-Tender act, however, followed by an enormous issue of Government notes, the State banks would no longer be required to redeem in specie, and would therefore at once flood the country with their own bills, and take from the Government its resource in that direction. To restrict and limit their circulation, and thus make the banks as helpful as possible in the great work of sustaining the Government finances, the National-Bank act was passed.

This act required, in effect, that every bank should deposit its entire capital stock to the Government, or, in other words, to invest it in Government bonds; and then, on depositing these bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, the bank might receive not exceeding 90 per cent of their amount in circulating notes, the Government holding the bonds for the protection of the bill-holder in case the bank should fail. And that, in brief, is precisely what a National bank is to-day. I do not say the system is perfect. I do not feel called upon to rush to its advocacy or its defense. I do not doubt that, as we go forward, we may find many points in which the system can be improved. But this I am bold to maintain,—that, contrasted with any other system of banking this country has ever had, it

IS IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR;

and whoever asks, as some Democrats now do, for its abolition, with a view of getting back any system of State banks, is a blind leader; and a very deep ditch of disorder and disaster awaits the following ones, if the people should ever be so blinded as to take that fatal step.

It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Chairman, that many candid men have conceived the notion that it would be a saving to the people if all banks could be dispensed with, and the circulating medium be furnished by the Government issuing legal-tenders. I do not stop here to argue that this would be in violation of the Government's pledge not to issue more than four hundred millions of its own notes. It is enough to mark that that pledge is binding in honor until legal-tenders are redeemable in coin on presentation, and, when that point is reached, there will be no desire, as there will certainly be no necessity, for the Government issuing additional notes.

The great and, to my mind, unanswerable objection to this scheme is, that it places the currency wholly in the power and under the direction of Congress. Now, Congress has always been, and always will be, governed by a partisan majority, representing one of the political parties of the country; and the proposition, therefore, reduces itself to this: that the circulating medium, instead of having a fixed, determinate character, shall be shifted, as the majority changed, and manipulated according to the supposed necessities of "the party," that the American Congress; its general character, its personnel, its scope, its spirit, its power. I think, on the whole, that it is a far more patriotic, intelligent, and upright body of men than it generally receives credit for conceive of no assemblage of respectable gentlemen in the United States

MORE UTTERLY UNFITTED

to determine from time to time the amount of circulation required by "the wants of trade." But, indeed, no body of men could be entrusted with that power. Even if it were possible to trust their direction, their integrity would be constantly under suspicion. If they performed their duties with the purity of an angel of light, they could not successfully repel those charges which always follow where the temptation to do wrong is powerful and the way easy. Experience would very soon demonstrate that no more corrupt or corrupting device, no wilder or more visionary project, ever entered the brain of the schemer or the enthusiast.

If the people of the United States were fully aware and aroused to their interests, and could see things as they are, instead of increasing the power of Congress over the currency, they would, by the most practicable process, divorce the two, completely and forever. And this can only be done finally, effectually, irrevocably, by the

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Why, Mr. Chairman, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, ever since the Government was compelled to resort to irredeemable currency during the War, the assembling of Congress and the finance in session have been the most disturbing elements in the business of the country. It is literally true that no man can tell what a day may bring forth. One large interest looks hopefully to contraction and the lowering of the gold premium; another is ruined unless there is such a movement forward. Expansion as will send gold up. Each side, of course, endeavors to influence and convince Congress. Both sides naturally urge their sympathizing advocates on this floor; and hence all essential business interests of the country are kept in a fever of doubtful, speculative state. Men's minds are turned from their industry to schemes of financial gambling, the public morals suffer, old-fashioned integrity is forgotten, and solid, enduring prosperity, with its sure gains and quiet contentment, is rendered impossible. Has not suffered thus far in a degree as could be expected under the circumstances; but once adopt the insane idea that all currency and bills issued directly by the Government, and that Congress shall be the judge of the amount demanded by the "wants of trade," and you have this country adrift, rudderless, on

A SEA OF TROUBLES, SHORELESS AND SOUNDLESS.

It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Chairman—one of those odd happenings sometimes brought about by political mutations—that those who urge this scheme upon the Government are Democrats, and that those who would doubtless claim to be a true disciple of Andrew Jackson. And yet all the evils of which Jackson warned the country in his famous controversy with the United States Bank are a thousand-fold magnified in this proposition. Jackson's triumph in making the Treasury Department itself the bank, with command to gentlemen of Democratic antecedents in 1832; and I shall show them to frankly tell this House how they think Jackson would have regarded the establishment of a great national paper-money of

ditions have been made from time to time, the unwillingness to tear down and use pick rowbar over the site of the old buildings nted a thorough rearrangement; this will e done, and it is believed that hereafter an ot, so far as eight years' experience can ot or provide, will be an impossibility. f manufacturing. Only fifteen minutes of two hours' work every day will be the time will be used in handling the explosive mal; the remainder of the time will be spent ring up and preparing for the next day's Thus danger will at least be reduced to a mum.

A NEW CONSPIRACY.

bination to Effect a Repeal of the ra Railroad Tariff Law—A Few ewspapers Plotting with the Iowa Scott—Blanket Too Short for the Rarpiots.

Letter of The Chicago Tribune:

MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—The long and ing struggle of years past between the s and the powerful railways is familiar to Like all contests in which the constitute one party, and no what the other, the former gains triumphant. The inch-by-inch resistance part of the railroads showed their do- nation not to be beaten. The railways animated not so much by apprehended from the operation of the regulating and cting act, as by a determination to defeat ght of the people to interfere with the ed rights" of corporations, or in any near note sense "impair the obligation of con- defined in their charters. (See Dart- College case.) But the power of the through legislation and judicial interpre- has been demonstrated, which constitutes rst chapter in the struggle.

next move is to defeat the people by in- ion and stealth. In having been demon- d that the people have some rights which ilroads are bound to respect, the latter abandoned the field of open battle, and to the brush for strategic bushwhacking. is a confession that our General Assembly olved once for all to keep on the side of people, and to afford them protection when- and by whomsoever assaulted in open war- The able men who are now here looking railroad interests are scheming to outwit the Legislature and the people; and it be confessed that their plan has the merits nning and plausibility of none other. No advances will be made; flank movements will be employed. There will be no marshal- of profound lawyers, encamped in a regiment w libraries, to confuse the legislative mind the subtle abstractions of constitutional The old Dartmouth College case, with all it implies, will be left to rot in the for- n rifle-pits where the railway squadrons routed two years ago. Blandee's standard ce will be laid by, and a new figure-head of evo- , indigenous to Iowa, will be relied upon. been resolved to capture this Legis- e; how to do it is the question. This has carefully studied by the Iowa Tom Scotts his co-workers, and a scheme agreed upon. programme has been marked out, its machinery put in motion, while at once the "band begins to play." et be confessed that the scheme possesses elements of success, but, unfortunately, the eners are in indiscreet odd lot. They "talk uch with their mouths," and the compo- parts of the ill-assorted combination, who seen in very close communion, at table, at side-board, add even in bed,—is so sugges- as on occasion much remark. Already it has denominated the "Mule Scheme,"—in al- se to some prominence of the ear-marks visi- in its every part. The scheme is—

The utter eventual repeal of the Tariff law, ing the people to the sweet mercy of rail- se of old.

This is to be accomplished by the chosen- ng process; as first a "modification" will ded for, accompanied with a virtuous and nant design of any purpose to impair law in its essential provisions. Which say, repeal the tariff rates upon freight, ing that relating to passengers undisturbed. is the "modification" asked of the people return for this concession the railways ept the supervision of the Commissioner n over their operations,—the Commission- be clothed with the negative power to r and report data to the General Assembly biennial sessions.

his modification is not sought by the rail- not they! but by the people who are ring from the impoverishing inequali- of the law on which ground the demand eal will ultimately be made in the form mendment or substitute to the so-called ication bill," well on toward the heel of ion.

s this to be done? It is the simplest the world when seen. The people can't onally in hundreds of thousands before slature and personally pray for deliver- them in betimes, they will with one view their demands through the news- And surely the Legislature will not to defy the great journals of the State if a Tom Scott, who is quietly here, will the handy Bohemians here in the capac- Capital correspondents" just what to ve into letters for a dozen or so of the papers, which in turn will be copied ning head-lines into the two or three dailies which are the well-spring of the meal. Already this band has begun —the first installments of the demand" having appeared almost ously in two or three of the lies. One of these, it is notorious, owned and wholly controlled, as to its by a prominent railroad man and his offi- another is the too willing echo of its contemporary. Both are play- land hands, and two or three country ell known to observers, are feebly rdly imitating observers, are feebly e music is discordant, however, and blowers are plainly discernible in the reens. Two other dailies have been d "consulted" with reference to and soon another batch of "public ll have still wider distribution, and 's" scheme for forcing the Legisla- nting them "relief" will bear down assembled wisdom with resistless "repeal" will be asked for by the rnals;" it is only a modification the name of the suffering pro-

every day you will try in vain to estion with the smiling managers They want nothing; it is to speak through the "leading ep into the dining-room of the n will see the youthful Iowa Tom andwiched between the nominal "leading dailies." Observe how on the alternate appeals of these s and champions of the people for e how he "thrice puts away the ill only accept a "modification." a painter.

owa journals, that Chicago repre- the Western Grangers, the *Inter-* contribute its voluntary and aid for the relief of and producers." The *I.-O.* e "repeal,"—no, no! only a you know. Feeble imitations up, Bristow!" will struggle dy columns, and, when the pur- d methods are known, the effect mind will be much the same. ndent begs to assure this ill- strived, and ill-managed little here are numerous eyes bearing and that they will be unable to a this little problem of "addi- d silence." The people of Iowa will petition for a repeal of the ll any honest man "demand" n," which is repeal by another law is favorable to the people atively proved by the existence me I have herein uncovered tion. It is to be regretted that journals aimed to have lent scheme of deception in fraud r the ammunition they are its worst mischief at the ld plot, and from the moment ishes this Capital it will be gether with the Gay Fawkes ave it is short lease of life.

OLD FOGY.

County in Trouble.

Carlinville (Ill.) Journal.

airs of Madison County, in esented to be in a very un- ion. The county debt is million—not an appalling for a county possessing the while in consequence of the axes, the county treasury is orders are selling at 20 per the meantime the County ot into a quarrel with the ose bond they have refused collection of taxes is sus- nce. It will thus be seen Chicago are not the only the tax question just now.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Correspondence Between Bowen and the Plymouth Committee.

He Is Summoned Before That Body, Does Not Go, and Is Again Cited to Appear.

An Editorial in the "Independent" on "Mr. Beecher and His Friends," Containing "Some Suggestions of a General Sort."

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The *Christian Union* says that fifty churches have accepted by letter the invitation to the Plymouth Advisory Council. The North Church, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Central Church, of Lynn, Mass., decline the invitation. The South Congregational Society of Salem, Mass., reversed its former action, and voted to decline.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The First Congregational Church, of this city, having been invited to the Advisory Council of Plymouth Church, called a special meeting to consider the matter. There was a good deal of difference of opinion good-naturedly expressed. After some discussion the church voted to send delegates, and Rev. H. Foote was chosen, with C. C. Briggs, Esq., substitute. As neither of these gentlemen could leave their business, I. R. Bartlett, Esq., was afterwards nominated. The feeling of the Church seemed to be that Plymouth Church was entitled to some sound and honest advice, which could be easily given under the fourth question: "Ought this Church to have called a mutual council investigating the character of its pastor under certain circumstances?" The pastor will not attend for various reasons, but, probably, the delegate will go unless future developments should altogether discredit the Council. One of the Congregational pastors of this city is much obliged to the editor of the *Independent*. He received a copy of his paper to-day without charge. It contains much and long about Brother Beecher. The pastor will be thoroughly posted by the time he has read it all, and, perhaps, will have to preach an old sermon next Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10.—At a meeting of Plymouth Church last night the Rev. Mr. Terry, pastor, read the invitation to the Brooklyn Advisory Council, and said his first impression was that the Council was useless, not touching the real question, but to act on side-issues, but had thought it over and concluded it should be regarded as a call from a sister church in trouble, outside of what might be thought of Mrs. Morton, Beecher, or other parties to the scandal. In accepting, this church would not ratify anything he or they had done or said. The question of the acceptance being put to seventy-five members present, seven hands were raised for not accepting, and none against. The Rev. Richard Hall was then elected a delegate, only a few members voting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—The Congregational Church in Andover Theological Seminary met on Wednesday night to invite Plymouth Church to unite with them in an ecclesiastical council, for the investigation of the accusations which are made against the purity and integrity of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. This vote expresses simply the Church's sense of the need of examination, and of the injurious influences of delay and suspense, but says nothing by those who have confidence that the issue of any thorough trial will be vindicatory of Mr. Beecher.

BOWEN AND THE PLYMOUTH COMMITTEE.

New York Tribune, Feb. 9.

The Plymouth Church Examining Committee met last night in Pastoral-Helper Halliday's house, and awaited the appearance of Henry G. Bowen in response to

THE FOLLOWING SUMMONS:

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN—*Sir:* The Examining Committee have directed me to summon you to appear before them on Thursday evening next, Feb. 8, at 7:30 o'clock, at 58 Willow street, Brooklyn, to state the facts (if any) within your knowledge which tend to sustain the allegations contained in your letter of this date, to answer such questions as may be put to you, and to await the action of the Committee upon your case. The Committee instruct me to say that your words and deeds are now the subject of investigation, and that your request on that point is superfluous. If you desire it, the Committee will secure the attendance of an impartial stenographer, which tend to furnish the most accurate report of what occurs in the meeting, and furnish you with a copy. Respectfully, S. B. HALLIDAY, Clerk.

FEB. 4, 1876.

Mr. White, who made the statement of grievances, awaited with the Committee. At the appointed time Mr. Bowen's son handed in

THE FOLLOWING REPLY:

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church—

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter signed by S. B. Halliday, Clerk, informing me that I appear before you this evening "to state the facts (if any) within my knowledge which tend to sustain the allegations made by me in the letter to the Examining Committee, to answer such questions as may be put to me, and await the action of the Committee in my case."

I permit me in reply to say that I have very carefully read the statement of Mr. S. V. White's grievances against me, as presented to your Board, and that I believe I have made a full and complete answer to the same. If, however, it is thought otherwise, I will give the matter further attention until I have an opportunity to present the evidence which has influenced her in her conduct.

In order to save your time, as well as my own, and also that I may make no mistake in regard to what is now wanted of me, I will ask you to request Mr. White to give me in writing the exact questions he wishes me to answer, stating the exact nature of his grievances as presented by him to you which in his judgment calls for a more specific reply than I have already given.

In your summons for this evening you state that "my words and deeds are now the subject of investigation" by your Committee. Excuse me, gentlemen, I thought Mr. S. V. White's "grievances" against me were based entirely on the "Beecher scandal," and not my "words and deeds" as set forth before you. It has not been intimated to me before that any other matter except these specified grievances had been or even could now be considered before you. I see by your communication that your Committee, which has never adopted Mr. White's grievances as charges against me, and which I had a right to presume was impartially hearing the matter and advising us both, now considers this subject, and will thank you to inform me if Mr. White or any other person has been before you with new grievances or charges. If so, I ought to know it.

When the present case of Mr. White is disposed of, I shall be quite willing to attend to any other grievance or complaint, provided the same is properly presented. Very respectfully,

FEB. 8, 1876. HENRY C. BOWEN.

The Committee sent for Mr. Beecher, who went to Mr. Halliday's house at 9 o'clock with his counsel, Gen. B. F. Tracy. After a session nearly four hours long the Committee adjourned. S. V. White slipped out of Mr. Halliday's back gate, and ran at full speed down toward Columbia Heights. Mr. Shearman slipped by, saying that there had been a

REPLY TO MR. BOWEN

agreed on, but he would not say what it was. The Rev. Edward Beecher, however, explained that the Committee, in reply to Mr. Bowen, had said that he had evaded their investigation, and that he had by his own acts aggravated Mr. White's original grievance, and that he had, under cover of a reply to Mr. White's grievances, uttered slanderous allegations against another member of the church. They cite him to appear before them on Thursday evening, at half-past 7; and should he fail then to produce any such substantiate his charges or fail to respond, they say that they shall conclude that he assumes the responsibility of his utterances, and they will report him to the church for discipline, on the charge of having slandered another member.

UTTERANCES BY BOWEN IN HIS PAPER.

Independent Feb. 10 (Editorial Note).

Our readers will see that, after having endured with large patience the abuse and falsehood heaped upon him, Mr. Henry C. Bowen has at last given to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church his opinion of its pastor, and has indicated his reasons therefor. They are partly of a private nature and partly such as have led the majority of the thinking men of the country to accept reluctantly the same conclusions. Mr. Bowen has been accused of speaking too much, and then abused for saying nothing. If he has come to be believed to have in his knowledge evidence against Mr. Beecher not accessible to others, it is for this reason. He has never published one word on the subject, and the only statements to that effect which might seem to have the least authority have been given to the world by Mr. Beecher or his advocates. At last, when required by Mr. Oliver Johnson to answer why he has kept silent so long, Mr. Bowen speaks. His silence was painful to him, painful to a pledge broken by others; and that, if he held his peace, it was from a conscientious sense of duty. Not one of Mr. Beecher's blundering friends has during these years done him so much service by speaking as Mr. Bowen has by keeping silence. He was very slow at first to give up his faith in the man whom he long supported as the grandest of American preachers; he was again slow to accept the new evidence which three years ago astounded and shocked Christendom; and he is now very unwillingly compelled in self-defence to take the public thus far into the confidence of his knowledge and judgments on this sad matter.

Independent, Feb. 10 (Editorial).

MR. BEECHER AND HIS FRIENDS.

Being compelled this week to give up considerable space to documents relating to Mr. Beecher and the editor of this journal, we have a mind to preface them with some suggestions of a general sort, which the conduct of Mr. Beecher's friends seems to compel us to make.

I. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Beecher has been treated with

REMARKABLE CHARITY AND FORBEARANCE.

Even one might not think so if he were to judge only from some of Mr. Beecher's own utterances. He seems almost to imagine himself to be the most persecuted man that has lived since the times of the Savior. All expressions of distrust of his innocence, and all criticisms of his conduct, are regarded as indications of an almost fiendish malevolence. Now, Mr. Beecher and his friends ought to consider that it is nothing but an almost unparalleled exhibition of partiality for him that he was not long ago driven out of the ministry, and out of respectable society, by the indignation of the Christian public. We do not say that this ought to have been done; but we do say that there are not a dozen men in the country who, in the face of such damning evidence as stands against Mr. Beecher, could have maintained themselves for a month. If any Christian minister, (comparatively unknown, but with just as good a name for piety and morality as Mr. Beecher,) had been confronted with such charges, backed up with the exhibition of such letters and the proof of such conduct as is undisputed in Mr. Beecher's case, there could not be found a hundred men in the country to plead for his being retained in the ministry. There are, moreover, thousands among those who will not declare their belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence, who yet cannot be brought to assert their belief in his guilt. If a common man were accused of murder, and the circumstantial evidence against him were as strong as that against Mr. Beecher, these men would not hesitate to

DECLARE THEIR BELIEF IN HIS GUILT.

Any ingenious theory which the accused man might propound to account for his conduct would be set down as only the desperate device of a man fearing for his life, and of little or no worth, just because it was the explanation offered by the party accused. Yet, in Mr. Beecher's case, while he is the principal witness against himself, he is almost the only witness for himself, so far as those matters are concerned which bear closely on the question of his guilt. And yet, because the accused man is Mr. Beecher, that explanation has been accepted by thousands as satisfactory, and by other thousands as, at least, so far outweighing all the evidence on the other side, that their judgment is held in suspense. We repeat it: It may well be doubted whether there was ever another such exhibition of charity toward a man against whom all the lines of evidence pointed. It is, therefore, very poor policy for Mr. Beecher's friends to denounce as prejudiced or malicious every one who is unable to regard him as simply a great and much-abused man. Such a course has already driven away multitudes from a position of neutrality into one of undisguised distrust.

II. Let us also suggest that

THE "PSYCHOLOGICAL" ARGUMENT IS ABOUT USED UP.

It was a good one when the charge was first made; and many have intrenched themselves in it so thoroughly that they neither listen to nor care for any other. That magic word "psychological" sounds portentous enough to them to batter down all opposition. It enables some (e. g., one of the ministers designated by Plymouth Church to serve on the Mutual Council) to say that they would not believe Mr. Beecher to be guilty of adultery even if he himself should confess it. Of course, to one possessing such sublime conviction as this, all talk of lower evidence is nonsense. The logic of such men is quick and powerful; sharper than any two-edged sword. It is simply this: Mr. Beecher cannot be guilty; therefore, nothing can prove him to be guilty. Naturally enough, we have no hope of making an impression on any one who has fully committed himself to such a position. But many of those who have made the psychological argument their chief support in rejecting the evidence against Mr. Beecher, must by this time

BEGIN TO QUESTION ITS SOUNDNESS.

An argument which, in order to save Mr. Beecher's innocence, must assume Mr. Tilton to be not only a fiend in jealousy, but willing, for the sake of gratifying his jealousy, to perjure himself in order to blast the reputation, not only of Mr. Beecher, but of his own innocent wife, by the foulest accusation; which assumes that Mr. Moulton, for no other reason than a desire to gratify his friend, should be willing to join him in these Satanic calumnies, and for three or four weary years, while plotting Mr. Beecher's ruin, to maintain an appearance of friendship for him so cunningly as to deceive this man, famed for his insight into character; which assumes that both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were for more than three years deceived into the belief that Mrs. Tilton had wrongfully transferred her love from her husband to her pastor,—a deception which suddenly deprived Mrs. Tilton, when Mr. Beecher was openly accused of adultery, (which assumes (on the strength of Mrs. Tilton's assertions alone) that Mr. Beecher was willing to cast out of her by a tyrannical husband, and now (when this position is beginning to be seen to be untenable) is trying to shift its ground, and declare Mrs. Tilton (as at first it declared Mr. Tilton) to be insane; which assumes that Mrs. Moulton, a woman of unimpeached Christian character, deliberately perjured herself in the face of the court, and now continues to assert the truthfulness of her false testimony; which assumes that, while Mr. Beecher had been guilty of not even any conscious impropriety in his relations with Mrs. Tilton, yet he could not properly, during the three or four years of his troubles, let his own wife know anything about the subject on which he was holding constant conference with Mr. Moulton; and which, calling itself psychological, and, therefore, presumably deriving its force from the assumption that Mr. Beecher is to be judged like other men, yet, when confronted with language used by Mr. Beecher himself, which, according to all recognized principles of psychology, should be taken as a confession of dreadful guilt, does not scruple to betake itself to the assumption that Mr. Beecher is not to be judged like other men,—such an argument, we say, is about worn out. We advise Mr. Beecher's friends to drop it, for the sake of their own reputation, if not for his.

III. Mr. Beecher and his friends need to be reminded that no permanent good can be accomplished by trying to

DIVERT THE PUBLIC MIND FROM THE MAIN POINT.

The constant effort made by Mr. Beecher from week to week to persuade his people that Plymouth Church is the object of assault; the pains he has also taken to do about the Advisory Council, got up under the pretense that the polity of the church has been the chief thing attacked, and that this is futile and foolish. The time was when there was really some reason to criticise the discipline of Plymouth Church; but the Council of 1874 did that work. But it has become incontestably evident since that time that even this laxity in church-discipline had its origin in no sincere or less decrepit, in this other more vital question which, for years, Mr. Beecher and his friends have been trying to keep under certain hypothetical circumstances, Plymouth Church is not justified in dropping the name of a member from its roll. The Christian public is now chiefly concerned about is, not whether any rule about dropping members is defensible, nor even whether it has been applied to a resident member; but whether, in applying it to Mrs. Moulton, after having virtually branded her as a perjurer and calumniator, Plymouth Church did not try to evade meeting again the case in question, Mr. Beecher's adultery. Mrs. Moulton's case cannot be settled until she can have an opportunity to present the evidence which has influenced her in her conduct.

V. Equally futile and more blameworthy is the attempt made to divert public attention from the main question by

ASPERSING THE CONDUCT AND MOTIVES OF DRS. STORRS AND BUDINGTON.

Undoubtedly these attacks have their effect on some. Those who have unconditional faith in Mr. Beecher will necessarily believe him when he charges his men, against whom nothing can be said in public, they called the Council of 1874, and that they still retain their dislike of the policy pursued by Plymouth Church. But, with all sober and intelligent men, one of the most damaging items of evidence against Mr. Beecher must be that, in private and in public, he can assail a man of such unimpeachable Christian character and of such deserved popularity as that of Dr. Storrs. Mr. Beecher is certain to make the impression on the public mind that he is *afraid* of Drs. Storrs and Budington, rather than that he has reason to hate them. He should remember, moreover, that those gentlemen were unfit to sit on the Plymouth Council, unless it is true that any man who has an opinion about his congregation and that of Plymouth Church is equally disqualified. In any case Mr. Beecher, at all events, that his vehement denunciations of these and other men are fast neutralizing the force of one of the principal arguments for his innocence,—viz.: his alleged unparalleled meekness and charity,—a virtue which, we were told during the trial, was extraordinarily developed in him that he had been easily made like Dr. Chapin, Dr. Tiffany, Dr. Storrs and Moulton, and which (we were also told) entitled him, in the estimation of his wife, to have engraved on his tombstone, as a marking his most prominent characteristic: "Thinketh no evil."

When Mr. Beecher's friends persuaded him to abandon the policy of silence which, in the sermon of Nov. 7, he had virtually announced as his own, they could hardly have wished him to break it in this way. If they have still any influence over him, we trust they will implore him to see that, whether guilty or not, he is in a position where

APPEARANCES ARE MUCH AGAINST HIM;

and, therefore, it ill-becomes him to assume an offensive attitude. His own reputation is too much damaged to warrant him in attempting to damage the hitherto unspotted reputation of others. If he is to speak at all, let it be in the way of welcoming all the evidence which any one has to present against him; and not in the way of raising false issues, and in attempting to frustrate the efforts made to reach the very bottom of this scandal.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Miss., Feb. 4.—That the question of an appropriation by Congress is now before the people for the constructing of levees in these States (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi), might it not be well for the Republican members of both Houses to give the matter a passing scrutiny? So far as this State (Mississippi) is concerned, the "delta," as it is known by, constitutes the alluvial district from DeSoto to Issaquena Counties on the river, and extending back to the high ground and table lands, and comprising some twelve or fourteen counties. In this district are two Levee Boards, one known as Board No. 1, comprising the upper counties, and Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena Counties comprising the other, or Lower Board. The Upper Board owes about $1,000,000 for work and labor done (?), for which its bonds are out, and it scarcely collects revenue enough to pay the interest, its bonds being at 60 to 70 per cent discount, and the Lower Board owes about $350,000, and its bonds are at, say, 10 per cent discount. The levees of the lower are in fair, while the levees of the upper are in a deplorable condition. To construct and repair the levees on the Mississippi front (including both Boards) would require $2,000,000, and respective greater amounts would be required in the States of Arkansas and Louisiana. The job now before Congress is to give of the people's money some $3,000,000 for the construction of these levees. These claims are pressed by the people of the respective States, and, so speaking of Mississippi only, let us look to the claims of the people for Government aid: (1) This aid to be efficient would require to be perpetual, and (2) the maintenance of a private enterprise such as this is, I think, clearly outside of the province of Congress. In all this district, upper and lower, there is but one newspaper that I know of,—the Greenville *Times*, published at the county seat of Washington County,—and this is the most unmeaningly secession sheet published in the South. True it is not a paper of any force of character, but it represents constituency, and its constituency are men of the most extreme Southern views. When R. H. Yerger killed Capt. Crane it spoke of this sorrial murder as "He was justly slain." A few weeks ago, when Mr. Brooks (a colored man), one of the Levee Commissioners from Issaquena County, was murdered by a banditti, together with fifteen or twenty others, at Rolling Fork, it spoke of these murders as "justifiable." After the recent fraudulent election, it recommended in substance the disposing of all Northern men who were "not with them." In its last issue (Jan. 29) in speaking of the last election in Mississippi, it says: "They would turn Winchester rifles and peace-makers with which to commit suicide in case of failure to carry the election. Let South Carolina profit by the example. It is idle and base to await longer upon a change of sentiment in the North." A few weeks ago this paper threw down the gauntlet and advocated, in order to maintain State rights and the driving out of the Republicans, an "armed conflict with the General Government." Now, how is all this "for high?" Are the tax-payers of the North ready to fork over to keep up this institution? For myself, I cannot see the object of Mr. Bristow's punishing thieves to pay secessionists and murderers. A people is judged by its press, and what a press this is to judge this people by! I know the Senators from Mississippi will advocate the passage of the bill, because they live in the levee district. Gov. Alcorn is a large planter, and personal motives will induce him to do so; Col. Bruce has no such inducements, but his feelings will be with his "brother" Senator. The bogus Legislature now assembled at Jackson to impeach Gov. Ames, and thereby substitute the false witness and venal Judge for the revolver and bowie-knife (the Governor appoints the Judges in Mississippi), has made Col. W. A. Percy, a Washington County representative (?), Chairman of the Committee on Levees, and it is in part their duty to petition Congress. Should they present their doleful ditty to the Senate, would it not be well for Gens. Logan, Oglesby, or Barnside to just propound the question of the treatment of Republicans, particularly the old boys who wore the blue, in their levee districts. We hear from reliable sources that some of our ex-soldiers had to sacrifice their property in order to get away, on account of their persecutions. Ask them, is it for their benefit that this preamble must be presented to Congress?

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the Boards for Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena Counties are composed now of five "peace-makers" and one Republican.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association —Third Day's Session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Feb. 10.—At the opening of the morning session the Committee on Nomination of Officers made a report, which was accepted, and the following officers unanimously chosen:

President—S. Favill, Lake Mills, Wis.

Vice-Presidents—Iowa, L. A. Chamberlin and A. E. Rice; Illinois, C. D. Buel, R. W. Stewart, E. H. Seward, I. H. Wanger, J. M. Smith, S. Kingsley, E. V. Lapham; Wisconsin, C. H. Wilder, H. Smith, W. C. White.

Secretary—R. R. Stone, Elgin, Ill.

Assistant Secretary—H. E. Stewart, Woodstock, Ill.

Treasurer—H. C. Drake, Lake Mills, Wis.

President Favill has held the office for several years in succession. G. E. Morrow, for four years past the Secretary, declined a re-election.

Mr. Morrow presented the report of the Committee on the Centennial Exhibition, in the form of resolutions, indorsing and commending the movement to secure the erection of a representative cheese factory and creamery on the Exhibition grounds, in which the exhibition of dairy products and apparatus shall be made, urging Western manufacturers to exhibit, and establish, and that all interested in dairying should contribute to the fund necessary, and providing for a Committee to co-operate with the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Committee of the American Dairymen's Association.

The report was adopted, and H. C. Drake, Lake Mills, Wis., R. R. Stone, I. H. Wanner, and Hiram Smith, were appointed such Committee.

Mr. Morrow introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting the President and Secretary of the Association to make arrangements with the management of the Chicago Inter-State Exhibition for the holding of a full exhibition of dairy products, apparatus, and produce at the next Exposition.

The question whether it is not best to make butter and cheese from the same milk, or whether skim-milk cheese should be made, was discussed in a paper read by Mr. Morrow, of Elgin, Ill., a well-known butter-maker, who has made 1,500,000 pounds of skim-milk cheese in the last few years. He found the great objection to the practice of making skim-milk cheese is bad in every case, and that the cheese produced is necessarily of inferior quality. Besides the quality of the butter was also injured by accumulations of cream on the cheese. The effect on the cheese market was bad, and the recent and present depression in that market was attributed to the large quantity of skim-cheese made. Its inferior quality was injurious to the public health, and was against the consciences of conscientious consumption. He thought appeals to the consciences would be more effective, and said his experiments last year had shown that it would pay better to feed the skim milk to calves and hogs, and take the cream for doing in futures.

Several gentlemen were discussed themselves as to the evil effects from making skim-cheese. Mr. Washburn, of Utica, N. Y., suggested that there was a demand for the cheaper classes of cheese as well as for the better classes, commending it to make cheese for the cheaper and best classes of meats. It was found, in manner, that often the consumer of the partially skimmed cheese was deceived, paying for it as full cream cheese.

A. H. Barker, of Chicago, read a paper on "How to Market Dairy Products," in which he stated that most of the Wisconsin cheese in Chicago was now taken for export. The shape best adapted for export was 8 to 10 inches deep, and 13½ to 15 inches in diameter. There was increasing demand in England for white or uncolored cheese. He suggested that for the present year most of the cheese should be made. The quality of cheese for export should be fine. It should be made, as of fair flavor. The foreign trade does not want skimmed cheese. Most of the Illinois cheese is used in the home trade. The Western people prefer a cheese 16 inches in diameter and 4 to 6 inches deep, a structure than that required for export. He reminded Illinois dairymen that the home demand must not be relied on, as factories are growing up in the more Western States, and urged them to produce the best quality, and suited for the foreign trade. He thought it a mistake to hold summer-made cheese until fall or winter. He would prefer to encourage creameries rather than to manufacture into butter at home, as the creamery system has been highly successful, while the farm-made butter as a rule sells at much lower prices. Creamery butter now sells in Chicago from 35 to 40c, while fresh-made roll butter sells at 15 to 20 cents. He did not consider enough really fine butter made, and too much medium grade cheese.

Several dealers expressed their views as to best size, shape, and color for cheese, all agreeing that for export the best shape was in 13 to 14-inch hoops, and 9 to 10 inches deep.

C. H. Wilder, of Evansville, Wis., read a paper strongly urging attention to the English markets and direct sales of cheese there, and suggesting advantages of appointing a special agent to go to England and sell Northwestern cheese.

Dr. R. R. Stone, of Elgin, Ill., had prepared a valuable paper on marketing dairy products, which was not read from lack of time. In this he urged, as the most important thing, improvement in quality of both butter and cheese; making just what the market demands, and looking first of all to the nearest market. He thought it a mistake to work off the poor cheese at the home, as this practice tended to prevent increase of consumption. Special attention was urged to the cultivation of the Western and Southern markets. The advantages of Dairy Boards of Trade were also strongly presented.

On motion of R. W. Stewart, the Association declared itself opposed to the continuance of the practice of offering free entertainment to those attending the annual meetings, as imposing too great a tax on residents of the places in which the meetings are held.

The Association finally adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of February, 1877, the place to be fixed by the Executive Committee. There was a decided expression by several members in favor of holding the next meeting in Chicago.

As a whole, this meeting has been well attended, and in the interest and character of its proceedings, compares favorably with those of former years. Much credit is due many citizens of Fort Atkinson for their efforts to make the meeting a pleasant one.

A Nevada Rabbit-Hunt.

Silver State, Jan. 19.

Another grand rabbit-hunt—the second of the season—came off last week in Grass Valley. John Guthrie, proprietor of the Sonoma Ranch, having determined to rid the vicinity of the pests which destroyed acres of grain and vegetables for him last season, had provided ammunition and provisions for the attack on the enemy. Ten guns were mustered into service, and the hunt continued four days; in which time 856 rabbits were slaughtered. One hundred pounds of shot were fired during the crusade, and Guthrie is satisfied with the result. According to the record kept by the boys at the ranch more than 3,000 rabbits have been killed in its immediate neighborhood since last April. They are tolerably well thinned out now, and hopes are entertained that their depredations will be less extensive next summer than last, when they devoured about 60 acres of barley, besides potatoes and other vegetables. They were as great a plague to farmers in many parts of the country last year as the grasshoppers were in Kansas and Nebraska.

A Stomach Load.

An unfortunate lunatic, who died in the Prestwich Asylum a short time back, seems to have lived neither wisely nor well. A *post-mortem* examination led to the discovery of no fewer than 1,841 articles in his inside, viz.: Sixteen hundred and thirty-nine shoemaker's sparables, six 4-inch cut-nails, nineteen 3-inch cut-nails, forty 2½-inch cut-nails, eighteen 2-inch cut-nails, forty ½-inch cut-nails, seven ⅝-inch cut-nails, thirty-nine tacks, five brass nails, nine brass buttons, twenty pieces of bridle, one pin, fourteen bits of glass, ten small pebbles, three pieces of string, one piece of leather three inches long, one piece of lead four inches long, and one American pegging-awl; the total weighing 11 pounds and 10 ounces.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

Destruction of $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 Worth of Property.

An Insurance of $2,500,000---Two Firemen Killed and Five Injured.

Some Reminiscences of "444" and the Old Olympic Theatre.

New York Times, Feb. 9.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the first floor of the five-story brick building No. 10 Crosby street, occupied by Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers of and extensive dealers in trimmings and fancy goods. The building extends through to Broadway, on which thoroughfare it was numbered 444 and 446. In the excitement and confusion consequent upon the discovery of the fire a fatal delay occurred in summoning the Fire-Department. The first alarm received at Police Headquarters from the Headquarters of the Fire-Department was at 6:28 p. m., while as near as it can be ascertained the fire was first seen at 6:05. When the building was entered it was found that, owing to the combustible nature of the goods with which the building was filled, the flames had made such rapid headway as to

DEFY THE EFFORTS OF THE FIREMEN

to check them. The flames spread from floor to floor in an incredibly short space of time, and were soon bursting out of all the windows, both on Crosby street and Broadway. Chief-Engineer Bates and his assistant, Engineer Shay, had by this time arrived, and, comprehending at once that a terrible conflagration was imminent, sent out in rapid succession a second and third alarm. In a few moments the reinforcements called for by the Chief began to arrive, and the steamers reaching the ground with a full head of steam on were placed in the most available positions, and in less than ten minutes ten powerful streams of water were being poured into the burning building. No visible effect was produced by this vast volume of water, for the flames sped on with fearful velocity, and soon burst forth through the roof, shooting high into the air, and illuminating the whole neighborhood. The flames then extended to the adjoining building, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, running through to No. 14 Crosby street. This was an elegant six-story double building, with a massive iron front, and was occupied by a number of firms in the cloth and clothing business. The fire had burned through the flimsy walls dividing the two buildings, and rushed from floor to floor with the speed of the wind, and the most determined efforts of the firemen seemed to be without avail. Reinforcements were sent for by telegraph, and every available hydrant for many blocks around was put in use. Notwithstanding all this,

THE FLAMES SHOWED NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT,

but, gathering strength as they spread, threatened with destruction the entire block on Broadway, from Grand to Howard street. No. 452 Broadway, running through to No. 16 Grand street, was next attacked, and in a very short time was in flames from the basement to the roof. At this time the conflagration was at its height, and the scene presented was one which almost beggars description. The destroying flames had full possession of the three buildings named, from front to rear and from basement to roof. Out of each of the many windows belched forth volumes of flames, accompanied by dense clouds of smoke. Above the roofs of the burning buildings the flames were carried by the wind almost to the height, and showers of sparks were carried by the wind almost to the stone fronts of the surrounding buildings. The heat became so intense that the firemen could not appear in front of the burning building, and could not get effective. It was proposed to make the streams of water cross the street, and set on fire the fronts of the buildings on the west side of Broadway. Already a large five-story tenement-house on the east side of Crosby street, immediately opposite the burning building, had taken fire, and it required the unremitting attention of Engine Company No. 3 to prevent the destruction of this building. The fronts of the adjoining property on Crosby street, on the west blue. TURNER & BOND, Room 11, were also in imminent danger, and all attempts in that direction ceased, and they were

ABANDONED TO THEIR FATE.

That this was a wise decision the result showed, for the firemen were enabled to use all their energies in saving the surrounding property, and in this they were highly successful. But few of those were carried over the roofs of the threatened buildings, and the fronts of the structures were kept thoroughly drenched, but that for the falling of a portion of the buildings which occurred at about 7:30 o'clock, or within less than an hour after the fire broke out. The roof of Nos. 446 and 446 Broadway fell in first with a loud crash and forced out the front and rear walls. Very soon after the front of No. 444 fell into Broadway, covering the pavement with the debris. Huge masses of the iron which formed the front of the building were thrown to a considerable distance, and incumbered the pavement and the roadway. With the fall of these walls the firemen were enabled to approach closer to the ruins and renew the attack at close quarters. At about 9 o'clock the fire was under control, and all danger of its extending to any other direction was past.

LOSS OF LIFE.

New York Times, Feb. 9.

The fearless firemen moved forward and entered the vacant space between Nos. 443 and 452 Broadway, rendered vacant by the entire destruction of the buildings lately upon it. They proceeded to the south wall, some ten feet from the sidewalk. Adjoining the north side wall of the Continental Hotel was a thick brick wall, the only remaining tenement of No. 444. When the walls of the latter building fell they were generally supposed by the firemen that the southern side was safe. But the dangerous position more than two minutes when a horrid cracking was heard, and almost instantly the treacherous wall fell with a terrible crash, burying in its ruins the poor, unsuspecting firemen. Ten minutes' tugging at the fearful mass brought forth a dying man, David Clute, driver of engine No. 30, one of the bravest men in the department. He died in the ambulance, and was hemmed in by the masses of brick and mortar. In a few moments another victim, Thomas J. Corless, foreman of the same company, was dug out amid the excited cheers of his companions. Although unconscious when found, in his head. The next unfortunate taken from the ruins was Joseph Leach, assistant foreman, who next brought forth. Fortunately he was living, but on the verge of unconsciousness. Another victim, Richard Burke, one of the insurance patrol, was subsequently found. His injuries were of a not very serious character, consisting mainly of cuts and bruises on the arms and body. Adam

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Evening, Benefit of Charles Rogers.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on R. A. Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 536, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
WM. KERR, Sec.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A., F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. ADORN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO ENJOYS a national reputation for his extraordinary success in the treatment of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, can be consulted at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 11, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88¾.

The Meteorological Bureau prognosticates cooler weather for this region to-day.

Since the passage of the act of Jan. 4, 1875, the contraction of National Bank currency has amounted to $20,768,752.

One of the specifications in the impeachment articles against Lieut.-Gov. DAVIS, of Mississippi, is the charge that he accepted a bribe of $600 for the pardon of a wife-murderer.

Gen. HURLBUT has amended his Freight-Railway bill by striking out the provision extending a Government guarantee of interest or loan of credit to aid in the construction of the road. This reduces the proposition to a grant of a charter to a corporation to build the line, the Government appointing Commissioners to have entire charge of the construction and management, without, as is claimed, any legal or equitable liability.

The Senate yesterday by a vote of 35 to 18 passed the bill for an extension until 1885 of the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Several amendments in the interests of settlers occupying lands along the line were incorporated in the bill. The Company tried hard to obtain more favorable conditions, but will probably be glad enough to accept the extension as it is.

President GRANT'S attention having been directed to the clumsy and labored efforts of the Chicago whisky organ to convey the impression that bitter and violent disagreements have taken place in the Cabinet, in a good-natured and contemptuous way he departs from his usual custom of paying no attention to silly newspaper fabrications so far as to pronounce the stories absolutely baseless. The President himself is the authority for the statement that there is to be no faltering in the whisky prosecutions, no matter whose ox is gored.

Congressman LYNCH, of Mississippi, is a colored man, and was formerly a slave. Yesterday he availed himself of the privileges attendant upon his altered circumstances, and made a speech in reply to the fiery SINGLETON, whose brother Democrats with difficulty restrained his desire to "talk back to a nigger," and brought him to a sense of the degradation of such a course. Perhaps it was the wiser way to remain silent, for it might have troubled Mr. SINGLETON somewhat to reply to the colored member's moderate and manly presentment of the true remedy for the evils existing in the Southern States.

Investigations of the Treasury Department under Secretary BRISTOW'S *regime* are not especially fruitful of mare's-nests. An inquiry which promised comfort and gratification to the Democrats in Congress has just failed to pan out according to expectation. It was understood that a heavy deficiency in the printing division of the Treasury would be shown up in an unfavorable light, but a straightforward and simple tale, by a man who has nothing to conceal, makes the matter perfectly clear. There is a deficiency, but it was the result of a blunder in a law passed by the Forty-third Congress, and is no fault of Secretary BRISTOW'S, who could do no less than comply with the law as he found it.

Supervisor TUTTON'S malicious romance concerning the proffer of immunity to indicted parties in Chicago as a reward for furnishing evidence to implicate Senator LOGAN and Congressman FARWELL is fitly characterized by BLUFORD WILSON as an atrocious lie in every particular. Secretary BRISTOW clinches the matter by the statement that he has never heard a word of evidence in any manner implicating Senator LOGAN, and did not believe there would be any. Now that TUTTON is fully brought to book as the author of the outrageous slander, there is no longer any reason for withholding one of those laconic and expressive official documents which usually end with "for the good of the service."

The Chicago produce markets were generally firm yesterday. Mess pork was active and 10c per brl higher, closing at $20.75 cash and $20.90 for March. Lard was active and 2½@25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.57½ cash and $12.70 for March. Meats were quiet and firmer at 7¾c for boxed shoulders, 11¼c for do short ribs, and 11½c for do short clears. Highwines were less active and unchanged, at $1.06 per gallon. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat was active and 2c higher, closing firm at $1.05¾ for February and $1.03¾ for March. Corn was in better demand and ¾c higher, closing firm at 41½c cash and 41¾c for March. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 31½c cash and 31¾c for March. Rye was quiet at 66@67c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 74c for February and 67½c for March. The hog market was active, and good to choice heavy grades advanced 10@15c. Sales were at $7.50@8.25. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales at $2.75@5.70. Sheep were quiet and a shade lower,—quoted at $3.75@5.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

A brisk engagement between the lawyers enlivened the BABCOCK trial yesterday. EVERIST, the mysterious witness, was produced, and his testimony was the occasion of a hard struggle by the defense for the exclusion of that part relating to the mailing of two letters, believed to contain $500 each, by JOYCE to BABCOCK and AVERY. The obstinacy and vigor with which Mr. STONES and his associates fought against this effort to connect their client with the Ring in St. Louis were exercised to no purpose, Judge DILLON ruling in favor of the Government, that the depositing of a letter in a mail-box warranted the conclusion that the letter was received by the person to whom it was addressed—sound logic, surely, in these days of perfect mail facilities. It was then placed in evidence that the letters in question were mailed to BABCOCK and AVERY. This was a strong point gained by the Government and lost by the defense, the latter having evidently counted upon a far different result. From present appearances it is not without reason that BABCOCK'S friends in Washington are more downcast than at any previous time.

REVERDY JOHNSON, the eminent jurist and statesman, died suddenly at Annapolis, Md., yesterday, being found dead in the grounds of the Executive Mansion. Mr. JOHNSON had reached the ripe age of 80 years, and his death ends a career of useful service and distinguished connection with the public affairs of the nation. He was born in 1796, and after graduating at St. John's College, Annapolis, studied law with his father, who was at one time Chief Judge of the First Judicial District, and afterwards Chancellor of the State of Maryland. Mr. JOHNSON'S marked abilities soon gained for him a high place in his profession, and from 1817 to 1825 he filled various positions of honor in his State, having reached the proud position of leader of the Maryland Bar. He entered the United States Senate in 1845, and four years later was called into the Cabinet as Attorney-General by ZACHARY TAYLOR, at whose death he retired from office and devoted himself chiefly to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861, and the next year saw him again in the Senate. ANDREW JOHNSON'S impeachment trial in February, 1868, brought REVERDY JOHNSON into fresh prominence as counsel for the President, by whom he was soon afterward appointed Minister to England. His management of the delicate and difficult questions pertaining to the Alabama claims did not meet with general approval; the treaty he negotiated was rejected by the Senate, and early in 1869 he was recalled, and forever retired from public life. His later years, with the exception of the time spent in a visit to Europe, from which he returned a few months since, were quietly passed at his home in Baltimore. The sad and singular circumstances attending his sudden death are recounted in our dispatches.

BLAINE'S GREAT SPEECH.

We invite the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, of all parties and all occupations, to the speech of Mr. BLAINE on financial subjects delivered in Congress yesterday. It is admirable reading. It is expressed in good, clear, and strong English; it is historical, and pointed in its applications of history; it is firm in its adherence to the doctrine of good faith under all circumstances. It describes the present condition of the country, and explains the causes; points out the inevitable results of inevitable laws; exposes the consequences of the proposed annihilation of the National Banks and the proposed expansion of the currency; and, vindicating the national honor and pledges, insists upon such legislation as will by gradual means bring the legal-tender note to par.

While we advise every one to read the whole speech in order to take in the whole argument connectedly, there are several parts of the speech worthy of special notice. It will be seen that he takes the ground that, while the Democrats as a party are divided on this subject, there is no division among Republicans, who now, as they have always been, are united in maintaining the national credit, and who are now opposed to inflation and in favor of a resumption of specie payments. The history of the legal-tender notes is graphically told. The overwhelming necessity of a Treasury without a dollar at its command to carry on the War; the issue of the first legal-tender notes, their subsequent increase, and their decline in value, resulting in the solemn promise that the aggregate of those notes should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The instructive point is made that in 1864, when the amount of legal-tender notes had, by successive issues, been inflated, the whole four hundred millions then out would not purchase as much gold as could have been purchased by the original issue of one hundred and fifty millions of notes. The expansion of the notes, therefore, had not added to their aggregate value, and such would be the result now if the United States should become, under the discretion of a majority in Congress, the exclusive currency-maker. Such a result was inevitable when the volume of an irredeemable currency was inflated.

The Democratic hostility to the issue of legal-tender notes, their assumed fidelity to the Constitution which restrained them in time of war from voting for an illegal currency even to enable the Government to carry on the War for the national existence, and their subsequent demand, in time of peace, for the issue of that same currency to an amount equal to the purchase of sixteen hundred millions of dollars of bonds, are admirably contrasted by Mr. BLAINE.

The ability of the United States to maintain specie payments is strongly vindicated, and the vindication is strengthened by references to the example of the Pacific States, and of Canada, where a population less than that of New York, overwhelmed in debt, with fewer productions, and frozen up one-half the year, enjoy the luxury of specie payments with American coin, and are prospering accordingly.

The great error of the past was the discredit given to the legal-tender notes by the withdrawal of the privilege of funding them. Up to that time they had the character of being redeemed, and kept pace with the other obligations of the Government. But that form of redemption being removed, the damaging impression has been created that these notes were never to be redeemed.

Finally, Mr. BLAINE proposes that "Congress having taken away the provision for redemption, the public have naturally come to regard the legal-tender as perpetually irredeemable; and one of the first steps toward resumption is to change that impression by reviving the funding privilege in a bond of lower rate, with extended time and a limitation on the amount that could be funded in any given period."

Mr. BLAINE, in addition, said that, "as an amelioration to the debtor class, the suggestion has been made that the bonds into which the legal-tenders should be thus converted might themselves be made a legal-tender for all debts contracted prior to the passage of the act," but, before committing himself to this, he preferred to consider further the legality and advisability of such a proceeding.

TUTTON'S TREACHERY.

A few days since we printed some dispatches, and commented on them, of a deep-laid plot upon the part of the Whisky Ring to break down the prosecutions by producing a rupture between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and we expressed the opinion at that time that the go-between and marplot who had been busy in arranging this scheme in behalf of the Whisky Ring was Supervisor TUTTON, of the Philadelphia District. Our surmise turns out to be true, as we are informed by our Washington correspondent, whose information on this point is confirmed by the organ of the Whisky Ring, which ought to know whereof it speaks. To appreciate the manner in which this man has wormed himself into the confidence of the President and tried to poison his mind with whispered insinuations and falsehoods, it is necessary to go back a little. Secretary BRISTOW has conducted his crusade against the Whisky Ring, under the peremptory orders of the President, upon two theories: first, that there could have been no frauds committed on the revenue by the distillers without the aid and connivance and assistance of the revenue officials; and, second, that the local revenue officials would not have entered into such a conspiracy with the distillers if they had not been assured of the support of the politicians who controlled appointments and received in return a part of the stealings. In order to carry out this programme and convict the big criminals like AVERY, JOYCE, MCDONALD, MAGUIRE, MCKEE, and others, it was necessary to grant some immunity to unimportant Gaugers and Storekeepers, and punish them leniently, for the sake of securing evidence which could not be otherwise obtained. At this point TUTTON, the mousing go-between, appears. He was sent to Washington by the Whisky Ring to break up the prosecution by producing a rupture between the President and the Secretary. He gained the ear of the President, as many other bad men have done for a time, and poured into it a volume of devilish lies. He told the President that in the Chicago District, where he had been sent by the Treasury Department to make investigations, the Government revenue officials had made pledges to the Whisky Ring, and offered the indicted distillers and Gaugers complete exemption from punishment, if they would "perjure themselves" in order to convict certain high officials and friends of the President who were perfectly innocent; and that, after those friends who were innocent had been found guilty by false swearing, the perjurers should be let off scot free! The representation was an invention out of whole cloth. No such pledge had been made and no such immunity offered. There was only a general understanding, such as is always given in criminal prosecutions, that confederates in a conspiracy furnishing testimony not otherwise obtainable shall be dealt with more leniently on that account than the others. This understanding was tortured by the scamp into the false statement that the Treasury Department was going to convict the President's best friends by perjury and let the perjurers off, and it was poured into his ears, and the Whisky-Ring organ boasted that he believed it, coming from a man whom he supposed he could trust, and whom he supposed to be working in the real interests of the prosecution. The momentary success of this back-fire of the Whisky Ring is apparent in the letter from the Attorney-General, which has thrown the first obstacle in the way of the prosecution by warning the District Attorneys that the Government officials shall in no case offer to favor or protect any of the accused, and that no guilty person, who has either been convicted or who has confessed his guilt and furnished evidence to convict others, shall be treated with any lenity.

The game of the Whisky Ring, however, will now be blocked by the fact that the conspiracy has been uncovered. The President by this time knows the character of the corrupt rascal whom he trusted, and who had the confidence of the Treasury Department in helping on the prosecution. He knows by this time that the stories which were told him by this IAGO were lies concocted by the Whisky Ring to produce a rupture between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, and eventually destroy the prosecution by the removal of the latter from the Cabinet.

There is no reason why the policy which the President inspired, and which his Secretary has carried out with such consummate skill and boldness, should now be hindered or prejudiced in any manner. The people expect it to be followed to the bitter end, no matter who may be implicated, and, now that the real cause of this temporary embarrassment has been detected and exposed, the prosecutions should go on with redoubled energy, according to the President's original programme. As for TUTTON, his power for mischief is at an end. He has been exposed in his true *role* of the sneaking go-between, the treacherous spy. By his perfidious course he deserves and will have the contempt of all honest people. Even his employers of the Whisky Ring have no further use for him. The Government, meanwhile, should kick him out incontinently from the office which he disgraces. This is the least that can be done, if there is no way in which the law can reach his rascality and treachery.

The *Journal* says that it has private advices which warrant it in saying that the President has no intention of "weakening" in the prosecution of the whisky trials; that he assumes full responsibility for the vigorous course which has been taken; and that he will certainly carry out the war on the rogues to the end. There has been no disposition among candid and intelligent men to doubt the earnestness and purity of the President's intentions in regard to the Whisky Ring, but the danger that presented itself a day or two ago was that the President would permit himself to be deceived by a man who has been retailing false and malicious stories about the Chicago prosecutions, intended to save some of the more prominent people implicated by scaring off the evidence promised to the Government. If the President desires to best serve the public interest and carry out his own purpose, he will abide by the policy which has dictated the prosecutions thus far.

MR. KELLEY'S OLD SONG.

Mr. KELLEY has been singing his old song again in Congress. Unfortunately, he has but few variations, and the song becomes monotonous. The report of his speech contains three affirmations:

1. That no industry in this country has grown so well within the last few years as shipbuilding, and "he gave statistics to prove it."

2. If the Tariff bill before Congress became a law, "the farmers of Illinois will have to burn their grain for fuel," workshops will be leveled, and immigration prohibited.

3. The very introduction of the bill a week ago has already paralyzed the few industries "which contraction" had left in a prosperous condition.

The growth made in shipbuilding may perhaps be said to have been unprecedented,—and the statistics would prove it. Thus: Ships built in 1873, 1; in 1874, 2; increase, 100 per cent; ships built in 1875, 3; increase over 1874, 50 per cent; over 1873, 300 per cent. Though these are not the exact figures, the percentages of increase in shipbuilding have about the same foundation.

The theory of Mr. KELLEY is, that if the taxes on cotton goods, clothing, leather, and iron and steel, and copper and brass, and glass, and paints be reduced, the people of the United States will cease to consume bread; and that the people of all the rest of the world will abandon the use of grain, and the farmers, unable to sell, will have to burn their crops. Just at this time and for more than two years there have been, as represented by Mr. KELLEY, two millions of working people out of employment, and a large proportion of his own constituents dependent on charity, and many of them forced to become tramps. If this is their condition under the present high rate of tariff taxation, it is not probable that they will consume less bread if that taxation be reduced one-third. The theory that mankind will sit down and voluntarily starve to death because the tax on pig-iron is reduced from $6 to $4 per ton, or the tax on cotton shirts is reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent, is simply idiotic jibbering. The present condition of the workingmen in the mining and manufacturing districts of the country attests the pauperism to which they have been reduced by excessive tariff taxation. The workshops and factories have been closed and the immigration of skilled labor has been suspended; and that condition can only be improved by lightening the burdens under which the whole system of American manufactures has fallen. With the relief proposed by the new tariff, production can be renewed, fires rekindled, workshops reopened, mills put running, labor be re-employed, and Mr. KELLEY'S constituents recalled from their tramps.

THE RECENT NEW YORK FIRE.

The New York *World* has at last had the chalice commended to its own lips. After industriously and incessantly howling that Chicago is not protected against fire and belittling all her efforts in that direction, it is compelled to record in its columns the narrative of a fire in that city which in four hours destroyed over ten times as much property as was destroyed in Chicago all last year, and wiped out an entire square of buildings in the heart of the city, where it is to be presumed buildings are as proof against fire as they are in any other section of New York. The *World* accompanies its narrative with some editorial comments. It says: "The absolute waste of human labor and its garnered results involved in such a fire as this is distressing in any place and at any time." We can appreciate this remark in Chicago. It applies the remark thus: "It is particularly distressing in New York at this time, when all industries are just beginning to pick up from the prostration in which they have lain since the beginning of the reaction from the unhealthy stimulation of War times allowed the real and unredeemed waste of the War to make itself felt." The application was a thousand-fold more pointed in the case of Chicago, but the *World* has not had the grace to make it; on the other hand, has sought to throw every obstacle in the way of our replacing what was lost. The *World* also makes some suggestive admissions. It says: "It is very sad that in this generation of the world we should be forced to find out how to build fire-proof buildings by burning down a city, as Chicago, or even the best part of a square, as in New York last night. It is very certain, however, that this lesson, more or less expensive, will be administered until we have learned it." So, then, the buildings of New York City are not fire-proof, and they must have further fires before they learn the lesson, according to the *World*,—an admission which leads us to inquire, if this be the case, why the *World* has made such a fuss about the character of the buildings in Chicago. In reading the account of the fire in that paper we find that the buildings burned quite as fiercely and melted away quite as rapidly as did ours in the great conflagration, although ours were exposed to a heat infinitely more intense. Again, says the *World*: "There are too many dangerous quarters left in New York." Can this be so? Why did not the *World* think of this when belaboring our dangerous quarters? Once more, we quote from the *World*:

> The occurrence of such a fire as that of last night, under no more disadvantageous circumstances than those attending this one, is of itself an indictment against the Fire Department. The indictment is reinforced by the instances which the *World's* report of the fire gives of positive shortcomings which seem at least to point to a general laxity of discipline in the Department. We say an indictment; we are far from meaning a conviction. But the case offered by the fire last night is at least a case for prompt and thorough investigation at the hands of the proper officers.

We now turn from the *World* to the *Herald* for a still more startling statement, in view of previous criticisms upon Chicago. The *Herald* says:

> One of the principal causes for the rapid destructive course of the flames was the positive lack of sufficient water to feed the steamers brought upon the ground. These powerful machines actually drained the hydrants, the natural pressure in the mains being insufficient to supply them. The fact was apparent by the want of force in the streams thrown upon the buildings and the frequent flattening of the leading hose lines as the laboring streams failed to fill them. The Fire Commissioners, who were on the ground frequently, stated that their firemen were helpless, because of the insufficiency of water. Indeed, this woful lack of the necessary element to extinguish its antagonist was the subject of comment among insurance officials and others conversant with the needs of the city in this respect.

Now let us consider the admissions of the *World*. It has admitted (1) that they have not found out how to build fire-proof buildings in New York; (2) that there are many dangerous quarters left in New York; and (3) there is a general laxity of discipline in the Fire Department, and that the superiors of the Department have so many shortcomings that a prompt and thorough investigation is needed. These identical three points have been the bases of the *World's* charges against Chicago, and upon the strength of these charges it has been vituperatively demanding that the insurance companies should withdraw their risks from this city. We have shown over and over again that the charges are untrue, and have proved by facts and figures and official statistics that Chicago is as well, if not better (certainly better than New York), protected against fire than any other city in the country. But for the sake of the argument, if these charges are sufficient for withdrawal of insurance capital from Chicago, are they not sufficient for the withdrawal of insurance capital from New York, especially when they are voluntarily admitted to be true?

The extract which we have made from the *Herald* adds to the strength of our point. After such an exhibit of the weakness of New York in the matter of water supply, why should Chicago, which is so much better provided, have to pay higher insurance rates than New York? Will some of these underwriters who have found so much fault with Chicago study the lessons of this New York fire, as furnished by the New York papers, and give us their deductions, and also inform us why any discrimination should be made against Chicago?

THE RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS AGAIN.

It is not well that the abuses in the railroad discrimination against Chicago which have been discovered and exposed by the Board of Trade Committee should be permitted to pass out of mind. They should be agitated from day to day on the Board of Trade and among the shippers and merchants generally, until some definite plan of action shall be determined upon to protect this city from similar discriminations in the future. We are reminded by a letter from RICHARD P. MORGAN, Jr., of Bloomington, that this discriminating policy was inaugurated as much as three years ago, and that he then drew the attention of the people of Chicago to its dangers, having used the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for that purpose. The policy has been steadily adhered to ever since, the discriminations being revived every winter as soon as water competition was shut off by the closing of navigation. The railroads have been growing bolder all the while, counting upon the lethargy of the Chicago people to suffer their abuses without protest; but they have now become so onerous and glaring that Chicago will no longer submit, and must, to insure complete self-protection, provide a through and permanent railroad connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad, whose interests will always be opposed to any such combination as the other Eastern routes reaching this city have formed. It is certain that it is not safe to rely upon the Chicago railroads, such as the Illinois Central, Alton & St. Louis, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Rock Island, and the Northwestern, to influence their Eastern connections to treat Chicago fairly, for during all the time that these discriminations have been practiced not a single protest has come from the officers of any of those railroads, and no effort has been made on their part to direct the attention of the public to the abuses.

We will recount in brief some of the specific instances which have been traced by the Board of Trade Committee, merely to keep in view the shameless character of the discriminations. Grain is shipped from Milwaukee at 37½ cents per 100 and flour at 75 cents per barrel, while the rates from Chicago are 45 cents per 100 and 90 cents per barrel. Even the pool lines take freight from Milwaukee at the same rate as from Chicago, which, after paying the local haul of 85 miles, gives them several cents less than that for which they will take the freight at Chicago. Other points in Wisconsin, and also in Minnesota, are sending flour to the seaboard at 10 cents less a barrel. Davenport, Ia., 183 miles west of Chicago, sends pork to New York at 2½ cents per 100 less than Chicago can,—and that by a route which is 240 miles further than the distance between Chicago and New York. Peoria, 100 miles further from New England than Chicago, sent grain to Portland, Me., at 25 cents per 100, while Chicago was paying 35 cents per 100, and Peoria sent its freight by a route 340 miles longer. The mileage between Cincinnati and Portland is only about 17 miles less than from Chicago to Portland, but Chicago is compelled to pay 25 per cent higher tariff, and Illinois freight travels several hundred miles to avoid Chicago and reach the seaboard via Cincinnati, because it is thus enabled to make a saving of several cents on every 100 pounds. Springfield, Ill., sends its freight to the Eastern points at the same rate as Chicago, though the haul by the Grand Trunk is 335 miles more than from Chicago to the same points. A little place called Beardstown, in this State, has become an important outlet for a large volume of business, which avails itself of the low rates offered at that point, though the disparity in mileage is greater than that from Springfield. Such points as Burlington, Quincy, Decatur, Keokuk, Lincoln, Mason City, etc., have all lower rates relatively than Chicago. It is even suspected that meats are hauled from Kansas City, Mo., directly through Chicago to New York at the same rate as from Chicago, though the distance is 489 miles greater from Kansas City!

This array of facts, which reveal a consistent and persistent effort to swindle Chicago, can leave no reasonable room to suppose that the discriminations have been fortuitous or undesigned. Nor is it the grain and provision trade alone which are affected by this swindling operation. Every branch of Chicago's trade must suffer in proportion. The little City of Bloomington, as we know, is building up a large wholesale trade in direct connection with Eastern cities, instead of Chicago, its natural ally, and now employs over *one hundred drummers* to sell goods from that point. It is not unlikely that the merchants of the other interior points are equally enterprising in availing themselves of the advantages which the Eastern merchants are able to offer them on account of the difference in freights. Thus Chicago merchants are losing their trade by the same process and to the same relative extent as the grain, provision, and lumber men, and they must join with the Board of Trade in the effort to correct the abuses and protect Chicago in the future.

It is not to be denied that there are certain railroad and warehouse charges on grain sent to Chicago which are of themselves sufficiently excessive and unreasonable to divert a large amount of trade from the city. The warehouses make a charge of $3 a car for switching, which the proprietors say go the railroads, and $1 for what they call "trimming," that is, shoveling the grain in transferring it from the car. The warehouse proprietors are willing, we understand, to abate the charge of $1 if the railroads will drop their charge, made through the warehouses, of $2. This would make a saving of $3 a car, or nearly 1 cent a bushel, in the cost of handling grain. Another excessive charge, which does not prevail in other cities, is that for "side-tracking," which all the railroads except one make on grain consigned to Chicago to be unloaded in wagons or not to go into an elevator. These charges vary from $1 to $5 a car. They should be abolished, not merely because they are in excess of the charges made in other cities, but because it is strongly suspected and rumored that these are perquisites of certain railroad officials, and not collected in the interest of railroad stockholders. There should be an effort to fix the exact truth of this charge; for, if it can be substantiated, the swindle will disappear with its exposure.

STEEL RAILS.

Steel rails imported from England would cost, laid down in Chicago, duty free, about $69 a ton, whereas Chicago-made steel rails cost in this market $62 a ton, or $7 a ton less than foreign rails could be landed here duty free. The duty is $28 a ton; take off this duty, and the foreigner can sell his rails at $27 a ton less than now, and still net exactly the same as at present. Such a reduction would shut up every rail-mill in the United States. England would then have an absolute monopoly in our rail market. But would England then sell steel rails at $41 a ton? Not likely. We venture the assertion that, under such a condition of the market, the price of steel rails would go up at least to $100 a ton, gold, whereas the consumer now buys them at $62 a ton, currency.—*Chicago Journal.*

We have read the above from bottom to top and from top to bottom, also sideways, endways, and "cat-a-corner," without discovering the meaning of the writer. If an English steel-rail manufacturer can lay down rails in Chicago, duty free, at $69 per ton, "whereas Chicago-made steel can be sold at $62 per ton, currency," the former would certainly lose $7 per ton. What, then, is the need of the enormous tariff of $28 per ton in gold? If the Chicago steel-maker can beat his British competitor in this market $7 a ton independently of the tariff, what does he want 50 per cent of "protection" for? But does the *Journal* mean that British steel rails can be laid down in Chicago for $41 per ton, exclusive of duty? If that is the assertion intended to be made, it is not true; they can afford to do nothing of the kind. They can't sell iron rails in Chicago, much less steel, for any such price, and pay the transportation charges from England or Wales here. They can't afford to sell steel rails to English railroads for $41 per ton. The Joliet Iron-Works have been shipping steel rails to Canada, and there underselling British rails, where each party had to pay the same duties. Some of the Troy and Pittsburg steel-rail mills have been doing the same thing. Steel rails are manufactured cheaper in the United States than they can be in England, notwithstanding the heavy handicapping of our onerous tariff on everything the manufacturers use in making them, and the enhanced cost of living of the workmen on account of the tariff. If our steel manufacturers and their operatives worked under as cheap a revenue system as that of Great Britain, they could undersell the English steel-makers from $10 to $15 per ton in spite of all they could do, and drive them not only out of the United States markets, but out of all markets on this side of the Atlantic, while they would crowd them even in the English markets. The advantages they possess over the English in the cost of food and coal is only counterbalanced by the latter by absence of tariff taxation on all the necessaries of life. But the *Journal* "ventures the assertion" that if there were no duty, steel rails would go up to $100 per ton!

We presume the writer of the *Journal's* article is just ignorant, unreflecting, and feeble-minded enough to really believe such nonsense. The British steel-rail makers manufacture rails for all their own roads and for all the nations of the earth who need them. They sell their rails to all customers, whether native or foreign, at the *market price*, whatever that may be. If we had to pay $100 per ton, every other nation, including the English, would have to pay the same, less cost of transportation. Whether our tariff be $28 or 28 cents a ton, the price of British steel rails in England is the same.

Putting any construction on the *Journal's* opaque language, the English steel-maker cannot come within the difference of $69 gold and $62 currency of selling any steel rails in this country. Under these circumstances, how much revenue is derived from the importation of steel rails? Is that paper in favor of a prohibitory tariff? Has Congress the constitutional right to levy a prohibitory tax for the purpose of preventing any revenue being obtained? They seem to have done this on steel, according to the *Journal's* figures, and that paper stoutly opposes any reduction of those prohibitory duties.

It seems that in the fire of Tuesday night in New York City property was destroyed to the value of over $2,000,000, or about the same aggregate loss as the fire of July, 1874, in Chicago, which was the immediate occasion for the withdrawal of the Board insurance companies and a general increase of rates. This is simply a reminder to New York that large fires are possible there as well as in other large cities of the country, and to the underwriters that Chicago must no longer be made the scapegoat in rates for the benefit of other cities where the protection in the matter of fire is actually not so good. Chicago has this notable advantage, that, having had her warnings, she has been steadily and energetically improving her condition, while other cities are at a stand-still. It is for this reason that Chicago has a right to demand additional consideration in rates.

Mr. JOHN JAY'S letters to the New York *Herald* setting forth the manner in which Royal guests be treated at the National Centennial are remarkable for their irony. He proposes that the Kings should be lodged in adjoining houses, with communications between, so that they may drop in upon each other, with or without their crowns, and indulge in draw-poker at pleasure. This, we fear, is not entirely serious. There is also an appearance of unreality about Mr. JAY'S recommendation of a $1,000,000 appropriation for the entertainment of the Kings; and his hints at free passes and free lunches, we are sure, will never be acted on. Our experience with KALAKAUA was an awful warning; and, if a petty island sovereign cost so much, what would be the expense of "treating" a big King or an Emperor?

It has been suggested that the Diplomatic Service of the United States needs improvement in good-breeding. We have offended, through our representatives, nearly every Government in Europe. Rough dealing in the CATACAZY affair alienated the Emperor of Russia, the truest friend of our Government; Mr. WEBSTER, in his time, openly insulted the House of HAPSBURG; and CASSIUS M. CLAY'S remarks upon the course England chose to pursue during our late War were unfortunately offensive. CLAY'S letters were written from St. Petersburg and published in the diplomatic correspondence. They should never have been permitted to see the light. The question is not, How can Foreign Ministers obtain instruction in the polite arts? It is not necessary that our Ministers should possess all the graces of the dancing-master, or that they should be accomplished further than in having a solid education and discretion. The trouble seems to lie in the publication of correspondence in its nature private and semi-official. Some improvement might be made in the present system of editing diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, late Reverend, has thrown up the pastorate of the Amity Baptist Church, and in so doing takes occasion to publicly renounce Christianity. This removes Mr. MCCARTHY from any further connection with church slanders, and also puts an end to any possible harm he might inflict upon the Church by reason of his connection with it. We presume the Baptist denomination in general will feel quite happy in being relieved of so incubus which it could not shake off. As Mr. MCCARTHY, however, still professes to believe "in God, in truth, and purity, and goodness," although he has renounced Christianity, there is every reason to hope that these qualities will make a good citizen of him, which will be some compensation for the fact that he has been unsuccessful as a minister.

The Bourbon *Courier* gang, led by Rotten-Bean PERIOLAT, and the *Post* crowd, under the Captaincy of Hold-On COLVIN, are making things lively this week in the contention for the city printing. The *Whisky-Thieves' Organ* is out of the fight, and the struggle is between the first two named. The *Post* is said to have gained several votes since the last meeting of the Council, and expects to make its calling and election sure unless certain professed Republicans are overcome by the attraction of that $3,000 bribery fund. If the *Post* is beaten, it must put the blame on the greenbacks.

The managers of Booth's Theatre in New York have gone to Washington to secure President GRANT'S attendance at the representation of "Julius Cæsar." This invitation doubtless has a subterranean connection with the Third-Term movement. CÆSAR was a third-term man himself, and, had it not been for an unforeseen encounter with a number of angry citizens, he might have had an indefinite number of terms. The New York *Herald* should not allow this suspicious attack upon the liberties of the people to pass unnoticed.

President LERDO DE TEJADA, of Mexico, is a candidate for re-election, and the reported rebellion in the Northern States, if it has gained any headway, owes its strength to the opposition to him. He has chosen to interfere, in the interests of good order, with the affairs of the Northern States. His principal opponent is Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who has been at the bottom of all the disturbances in that region.

A prominent and earnest Free-Trade worker writes: "There is a better spirit in Washington than for many years, but political cowardice and amazing ignorance are formidable lions in the path."

PERSONAL.

Prof. Sumner, of Yale, has agreed to deliver five lectures before the Free-Trade Alliance of New York, beginning yesterday.

A subscriber is informed that Gen. Babcock is not a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, but is a son-in-law of Marshal Campbell.

Bret Harte isn't much of a snob, and he doesn't care who knows it. He received three invitations to be dined by the Arcadian Club of New York, all of which he honored with a dignified silence.

The statement that Mrs. Scott-Siddons has gone to Cuba with her husband proves to be incorrect. She has been playing "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," "The Honeymoon," etc., at the Providence, R. I., Opera-House this week.

"Sunset" Cox earned his sobriquet by a gorgeous article which he published in the *Ohio Statesman* in 1853, entitled, "A Great Old Sunset." He was at that time editor of the *Statesman*, and had not discovered his humorous bent. But his "Sunset" article was very funny.

Mr. Charles Rogers, the comedian of Col. Wood's Museum, will take a benefit to-night. The bill is extensive and varied, including four plays, songs, dances, and gymnastic exhibitions. Mr. Rogers will appear as *Romeo Jaffier Jenkins*. Many members of the profession and several novices have volunteered for the occasion.

Dr. Kenealy's religious services for the people of London will begin Easter Sunday. With his usual egotism, confounding the rest of the world with himself, the Doctor says: "Is it time the tide was stemmed, or the fires of Heaven will descend as upon Jerusalem and the Cities of the Plain, and sweep us into destruction."

Mr. Mapleson, the London manager, is said to have reached the conclusion that American audiences are sufficiently appreciative of good music to warrant the introduction of genuine grand opera, which we have heretofore had only in name. If Mapleson makes the experiment, he will carry it out in the expensive English style of management.

A young woman in Cincinnati, who was in the recent crush at the Robinson Opera-House, escaped from the deadly peril in which she supposed herself to be by jumping from the window. Then she recollected that she had left her opera-glasses and muff behind, and she bravely fought her way back and secured her treasures. What is life without opera-glasses and muffs?

The New York *Sun* of Wednesday says: "The Rev. John S. Giendenning, formerly of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, pastor of a church in Henry, Ill., will on Thursday next lead to the altar Miss Mary Brown, of St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights. Miss Brown has always believed in Mr. Glendenning's innocence. She was formerly a member of the Prospect Avenue Church."

Bessie Turner's new lecture, "The Reason Why," contains no allusions to the Beecher scandal. We find it advertised in the following extraordinary manner in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*:

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for inebriates. He managed to escape from the asylum by duping a lunatic, promising, if he could get the loan of a back to help him over the wall, to lend his own back for the same purpose. The lunatic was furious when Helmbold, having got safely over the wall, did not redeem his promise. Mrs. Helmbold also says that her husband has "a mania for newspapers," "not caring what they say, so that his name is in them;" "he bores the men to death in the offices where they print papers." This last assertion is true, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Helmbold mails to the leading newspapers in the United States, two or three times a week, marked copies of other newspapers containing articles far from complimentary to himself. The expense of gratifying his newspaper mania must be considerable.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—G. D. Hayward, New York; R. Heinemann and wife, Japan; C. E. Aldrich, Boston; W. B. Dean, St. Louis; J. S. L. Fraser, Toledo; I. Moffett, Philadelphia; J. B. Butterfield, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Norris, Indianapolis; G. A. Ellis, Boston; L. S. Geddis, Pittsburg; W. H. Perry, Buffalo; Whitney Williams, Rochester; W. C. Horn; New York; J. W. Hammond, Prairie City, Ia. *Grand Pacific*—A. T. Hackworth, Ottumwa; H. J. Waters, Dayton; L. A. Emerson, Bay City; Lucien Hill, L. C. Higgins, and J. T. R. McKay, Cleveland; H. L. Diehl, Indianapolis; C. A. Swinford, Baraboo; A. C. Matthews, Springfield; W. M. Gross, Peoria; G. C. Kimball, Muskegon; E. P. Baugh, Philadelphia; Dr. L. B. Graff, Omaha; J. N. Converse, Indiana; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; Henry A. Hill, Toronto. *Leland House*—Bishop Robertson, St. Louis; William Booth, New York; J. W. Allison, Manager Oates' Opera Troupe; T. H. Malone, Fond du Lac; O. K. Pearsoll, Grand Rapids; G. H. Doyle, Boston; M. V. Nichols, Detroit; C. A. Hanson, Connecticut; W. W. Horton, Detroit; C. S. Wisbeck, Russell House, Detroit; A. B. Winfield, Detroit; Daniel Harris, Quincy; J. A. Dwight, Fort Wayne; C. M. Phelps, Kalamazoo. *Sherman House*—The Hon. J. C. Wyatt, Fond du Lac; M. D. Beecher, Delavan, Ill.; H. M. Richards, New York; J. W. English, Kansas City; J. C. Platt, Jr., Waterford, N. Y.; N. B. Scott and Col. D. Rankin, Columbus; the Hon. F. M. Allen, Cheyenne City; C. B. Hull, Detroit; the Hon. S. W. Phelps, Indiana; Col. W. H. Hostetter, Philadelphia; H. B. Sherman, Plankinton House, Milwaukee.... *Gardner House*—W. L. Steele, Baltimore; Mrs. Schrader and daughter, Evansville, Ind.; W. B. Colston, P. F. Car Co.; James Allthorpe, New York; G. S. Liberman and wife, St. Louis; Manuel Jones, Dubuque; E. F. Madison, Council Bluffs; David Judkins and wife, Cincinnati.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The next Congressman from Ben Butler's old District may be, not a party of the name of Thompson, but a doctor of the name of Loring—familiar name!

The report that ex-Senator Harlan has been offered the English mission is not credited to any great extent, but it comes from a source notoriously unfriendly to Harlan.

Pendleton and Woolley don't propose to have Mr. Hendricks play it on them again. They mean war to the knife; and Pendleton, though he may not be a formidable candidate himself, is a formidable enemy.

Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, is another man of whom they say that he might have been Minister to England if he had wished. His alleged reason for refusing was that he wanted to have a hand in the Presidential campaign.

Hardenberg, of New Jersey, told the Democratic Congressional caucus in Washington boldly that the rag-money men were "digging the grave of the Democratic party." Hardenberg has the reputation of being a very sensible man.

Matt Carpenter's residence in Washington will be almost continuous, including all the time that the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims are in session. He will, however, maintain a nominal residence in Milwaukee, and keep an eye out for the main political chance, which seems to need watching just now.

A subscriber is informed that Gen. Babcock is not a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, but is a brother-in-law of Marshal Campbell.

Fernando Wood's brother Ben is a candidate for Mayor of New York. Ben is a Democrat, and is opposed by Republicans and Tammany Democrats. Fernando is a Democrat, and is opposed by Democrats and Republicans. Ben is a Democrat, and is opposed by Democrats and Republicans

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Undisturbed Dullness the Feature of Bank Business---New York Exchange Firmer.

The Movement of Currency to the Country Unchanged---The Clearings $8,700,000.

The Produce Markets Stronger---An Important Advance in Lard.

Wheat Still Rising---Barley Weak---The Rest Firm.

FINANCIAL.

New York exchange was somewhat firmer, owing to the decrease in the supply. Otherwise the situation in financial circles was without change, and was dull and uninteresting. The demand for loans continues fair, and, as far as the city is concerned, cannot diminish materially while collections remain unimproved. The country roads are reported to be in a condition of unexampled impassability, and now that spring is so nearly at hand there is little hope for good roads in the near future. The effect of this is not likely to be favorable on trade. Still, the stringency of country finances seems to be abating, as is shown by the lessening number of applications from that source for renewals. The supply of commercial, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper is sufficient to keep the funds of the banks in employment, and to leave a small surplus in some quarters for the accommodation of outside applicants.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.

On the street the demand for good negotiable paper is not supplied, but there is too much of the low grades offered. Rates were 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c discount for $1,000.

The orders from the country for currency are not heavy.

The clearings were $3,700,000.

BARLEY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The inspiriting effect of the Centennial is already to be seen in the price of barley, and an increase in the trade of maltsters and in the operations of brewers. The beer and malt interest have been much depressed by the hard times, which have diminished perceptibly the consumption of malt liquors. In New York there is a very active but quiet speculation in barley.

THE SPECULATION IN MINING STOCKS.

As an evidence of the increasing attention which mining stocks are receiving in speculative and investing circles, it may be mentioned that offices are now being opened in New York by brokers who announce that they will devote themselves to the purchase and sale on commission of California and Nevada mining stocks.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* have issued their annual financial review. This is a handy octavo volume of seventy pages, containing in condensed tabular form all the important financial statistics of the last year, such as the prices of gold, bonds, stocks, foreign exchanges, railroad business, railroad defaults, exports and imports of merchandise, banking statistics, etc. Bankers and business men who have to use such information will find this a very convenient and trustworthy book of reference.

BANKS AND BURGLARS.

Thwarting bank-burglaries by having a safe with several different keys, all of which are necessary to open it, each one kept in the hands of a different directions by the officials of the bank, is a familiar device. A Lawrence, Mass., bank improved upon this, and its practice is so sensible that it might profitably be adopted generally. Every day when the bank is closed, one of the safe-keys is deposited at police headquarters, where it is kept until the authorized individual calls for it the next morning. An enterprising gang of burglars might perhaps succeed in collecting the keys from unarmed citizens dragged out of their beds in the dead of night, but they would hardly succeed in extorting it from the officer in charge of a police headquarters.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81		122½
United States 5-20s of '65		117½
5-20s of '65—January and July		119½
5-20s of '67—January and July		122
5-20s of '68—January and July		123½
10-40s		120½
United States new 5s of '81		113½
United States currency 6s		124½

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¾@112⅝.

Greenbacks were 89@89¼c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty Days.	Sight.
Sterling	484½	487½
Paris	515	512½
Belgium	515	512½
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¾	96¼
Austria		43
Holland	40¾	41
Sweden		27¾
Cable transfers—London		491
Cable transfers—Paris		510½

LOCAL BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	.....
First National Bank	170	.....
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
German National Bank	130	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	220	.....
City National Bank	135	.....
Home National Bank		96
National Bank of Illinois	110	.....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	110	.....
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank		150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Ride and Leather Bank	105	108
Central National Bank	110	.....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds		97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side	137½	.....
City Railway, North Side	116	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	124	125
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	132½	.....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	89¾	90¾
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Gold was steady at 113¾. Carrying rates, 2 to 3¾.

Governments were active and higher.

Railroad bonds were strong at higher prices.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened firm and advanced, but afterwards became weak and declined. The widest fluctuations were in St. Paula. Northwestern shares were firm. Express stocks were strong. Towards the close the market was strong and higher, especially for Western shares. St. Paul common advanced to 43, and preferred to 73¾. There is some talk about the proposed dividend on preferred being paid in cash instead of bonds. Northwestern rose to 42¾ for common, and 63¾ for preferred, closing at these figures. Lake Shore advanced to 66¾; Ohio to 82¾; New York Central to 113¾; Union Pacific to 63. Rock Island to 109¾. Pacific Mail to 35¾. Western Union to 77¾, and Michigan Central to 60¾. Harlem was bid for as high as 138½. New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were exceptionally weak, the former declining to 107¾, and the latter to 117¾. This decline is probably due to coal failures or the strike. Transactions were 155,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 19,000 St. Pauls, 37,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohios.

Money market easy; 3@5c; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6c.

Custom receipts, $197,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $267,000.

Clearings, $17,000,000.

Sterling, 485¾@489¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¾	New 5s	117½
Coupons, '65	117¾	10-30s	113¾
New	119¾	10-40s, coupons	120¾
Coupons, '67	121¾	Currencies	123¾
Coupons, '68	123¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6s	102¾
Virginia 6s, old	36¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union	77¾	N. J. Central	107½
Pacific Mail	35¾	Rock Island	109¾
Adams Express	110	St. Paul	42¾
Wells-Fargo	87	St. Paul pfd	73¾
American Express	62	Wabash	5¾
U. S. Express	68¾	Wabash pfd	9¾
N. Y. Central	113¾	Fort Wayne	101
Erie	14¾	Del., Lack. & West	81½
Erie pfd	35	Terre Haute pfd	22
Harlem	138¾	Chicago & Alton	104
Harlem pfd	139	Chicago & Alton pfd	109¾
Michigan Central	60¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
U. S. stock	68¾	Indiana Central	6¾
Lake Shore	66¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¾
Illinois Central	93¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	95	Del., Lack. & West.	117¾
Northwestern	42¾	A. & P. Tel	20¾
Northwestern pfd	63¾	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Cleveld & Columbus	85½	U. P. bonds	104½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Florence st, w of Western av, s f, 20x124¼ ft, dated Sept. 6 ..... $ 500

West Monroe st, w of and near Western av, n f, 30x119 ft, dated Aug. 27, 1875 8,000

West Jackson st, 172 6-10 ft e of California st, s f, 25x124¾ ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 7 1,900

Idaho st—bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 19x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 9 4,000

Johnson place, 151 ft of Thirty-eighth st, s f, 44½x117 ft, dated Feb. 9 4,500

West Van Buren st, 223 ft e of Throop st, n f, 20x120 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1875 2,300

Calumet av, 309 4-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 9 2,000

Shurtleff av, 99¾ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 20x126 ft, dated Feb. 10 1,250

West Taylor st, 225 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 25x116 ft, dated Nov. 19, 1875 2,500

Orchard st, 421 ft n of North av, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 9 800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-ninth st, 140 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 125x226 ft, with 175x125 ft e f on Union st, in adjoining block, dated Feb. 9 ..... $ 7,200

Halsted st, 330 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 18, 1875 950

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	7,621	8,907	8,122	7,343
Wheat, bu	26,340	37,440	36,976	45,031
Corn, bu	75,883	31,428	69,711	60,275
Oats, bu	22,132	11,751	19,081	7,125
Rye, bu	1,867	350	721	.....
Barley, bu	5,603	3,440	4,371	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	154,900	123,185	22,727	79,459
Flax seed, lbs	135,735	.....	56,509	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	500	20,564	80,000
Cured meats, lbs	283,280	166,520	2,388,893	1,674,498
Beef, bris	50	14	980	65
Pork, bris	419	46	870	1,634
Lard, lbs	206,300	88,880	729,624	477,629
Tallow, lbs	26,235	8,000	17,180	8,650
Butter, lbs	47,409	60,565	34,282	35,220
Dressed hogs	1,174	1,028	705	1,218
Live hogs, No	21,413	18,545	9,286	9,945
Cattle, No	4,096	3,518	1,910	1,858
Sheep, No	3,119	3,047	535	1,535
Hides, lbs	83,004	90,390	254,555	295,651
Highwines, bris	214	241	310	436
Wool, lbs	17,596	3,430	24,876	35,897
Potatoes, bu	91	.....	1,450	360
Coal, tons	2,842	.....	743	.....
Hay, tons	260	175	20	.....
Lumber, No. ft	264,000	208,000	732,000	666,000
Shingles, No	150,000	280,000	377,000	450,000
Salt, bris	150	.....	1,495	420
Poultry, lbs	122,287	82,216	158,893	31,226
Poultry, coops	14	14	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	13	10	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,146	144	6	.....
Cheese, bxs	403	554	131	29
Green apples, bris	140	.....	.....	.....
Beans, bu	538	1,113	.....	118

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 2,675 bu wheat, 802 bu corn, 29 bu oats, 1,118 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 13 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 19 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected do (65 wheat); 30 cars high-mixed corn; 37 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars new mixed do, 30 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (110 corn); 10 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do (36 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 16 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 cars rejected do. Total, 246 cars, or 191,000 bu. Inspected out: 18,319 bu wheat, 803 bu corn, 1,409 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were a gain active yesterday, and generally steadier, even wheat varying up and down between comparatively narrow limits. The weather was mild and moist, though not stormy, and was very unseasonable, which fact tended to stiffen prices, especially in corn, and probably affected the markets at other points. The effects of the moistening upon the country roads have not yet been felt in our receipts; it is too early for that. Country deliveries have nearly stopped, however, at the wayside stations, and if the present mild weather continues, the receipts next week must be light.

The disagreeable weather of the past two or three days caused a diminished movement in dry goods, but in other respects the market was without apparent change. Groceries were more quiet than on the opening days of the week. No price changes were noted except in Java coffees, the quotations of which were cut down ¼@¾c. Sugars, rice, spices, and most other goods in the list were held with steadiness. Teas were quiet and unsettled. There was only a light call for tobaccos, and prices, without undergoing any quotable fluctuations, were unsettled and irregular. The demand for dried fruits was fair and former quotations are retained. Fish met with some attention, and were steadily held. There was a quiet movement in tagging, leather, oils, paints, wood, and coal at nominally unchanged values.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. Some dealers are fair in regard to their views in consequence of the prospect of a moderate crop of logs in Michigan. The demand for metals and hardware was light and for nails fair. Wool was quiet and steady. The broommcorn market continues fairly active and firm. Salt was unchanged. Seeds were steady and in moderate request, clover and timothy being principally called for. Eggs and poultry were slow and weak, under fair offerings, which sellers were anxious to dispose of, as the weather was bad for holding the poultry, and eggs were accumulating.

FOREIGN GOODS

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m. Feb. 10, 1876: Burley & Tyrrell, 56 crates earthenware: Duties collected Feb. 10, 1876, $5,072.81.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

The following table exhibits the direct foreign exports from Chicago for the week ending Feb. 5, and since Oct. 1:

	For week.	Since Oct. 1.
Flour, bris	500	30,161
Wheat, bu	28,500	529,369
Corn, bu	57,835	255,397
Pork, bris	249	5,893
Cured meats, bxs	15,574	120,359
Lard, tcs	2,585	37,924
Beef, bris	296	1,348
Tallow, lbs	1,905	5,964
Butter and cheese, pkgs	279	2,663
Oil cake, lbs	460,840	1,088,882
Seed, lbs	26,382	181,199
Hops, lbs	.....	33,269
Hides, lbs	71,250	1,763,017
Furs, lbs	.....	131,540
Leather, lbs	800	90,430
Oat meal, bris	.....	5,760
Lard, rachi and bris	768	4,776
Canned goods, cases	.....	2,114
Miscellaneous pork, bris	25	123
Alcohol, bris	.....	50
Whisky, bris	.....	679,790
Miscellaneous, lbs	1,400	123,375

WOOL.

Harding, Grey & Dewey, of Boston, write as follows:

The market remains quite steady for all kinds of wool, and the sales of last week foot up a fair average, especially when we consider the depression which prevails in all branches of business. Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted, and there is no pressure to buy or sell. Since the 1st of January we have been steadily reducing stock, and desirable lots of wool are held firmly, but we cannot look for any improvement while trade generally is so unsatisfactory.

REPORTING THE MARKETS.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* of the 9th inst. is deservedly wrathy on finding "that one of the leading commercial bodies of that city has adopted a rule requiring every market reporter that attends its daily sessions to pay annual dues exceeding even those contributed by its regular members, and to sign a document pledging himself 'to be subject in all respects to such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers may from time to time make relative to reporters.'" The *Bulletin* characterizes it as "an effort to put the Press under restraints which may easily be used to subordinate it to private interests." Certainly there are but two reasons to be chosen between, in endeavoring to account for such a step. The attempt to exclude reporters, or to dictate to them what they shall write or not write, is either in the personal interest of some one or few men, or it may be understood as a confession that the method of doing business in such an organization will not bear the light. The last is an unpleasant idea to entertain, but it would be a pretty general one in such a case; and the organization must be a strong one that could bear up under it.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger. The receipts of hogs were light, and an advance of 12½c per 100 lbs was reported from the Stock Yards, which stiffened prices of product, especially as there was a better inquiry on outside account. The work of packing drags slowly, and with fair shipments (large in means) there is not much prospect of a material increase in our stocks.

MESS PORK—Was in good demand, and 5c per brl higher, though the centre of attraction was lard, and little was done in pork during the last hour of the session. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls cash at $20.70@20.72½; 1,250 brls seller the month at $20.70@$20.72½; 9,000 brls seller March at $20.80@20.90; 17,750 brls seller April at $21.07½@21.20; and 3,500 brls seller May at $21.35@21.45. Total, 32,500 brls. The market closed firm at $20.70@20.72½ cash or seller February; $20.85 seller March; $21.15 seller April; and $21.40@21.45 seller May.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $18.25@18.50. Extra prime quoted at $14.50@16.00.

LARD—Was active and stronger. Liverpool was quoted 3d per 112 lbs higher, and other markets were firm, while the buying orders here were numerous. Lard has recently raised time as compared with pork, because it was argued that the hogs are unusually fat, and would lard well. Now the quality is falling off, and the force of the argument is lost. The fact that lard was relatively cheap called out orders for investment, and the prospect of a smaller supply than had been expected caused the short interest to endeavor to fill. The result was an unusually active session, and an advance of 2½@30c per 100 lbs, without a break in the demand. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs cash at $12.60@12.85; 2,250 tcs seller the month at $12.37½@12.62½; 9,000 tcs seller March at $12.50@12.75; and 11,750 tcs seller April at $12.60@12.92½. Total, 24,750 tcs. The market closed strong at $12.62½@12.65 cash or seller February; $12.75@12.77½ seller March; $12.92½@12.95 seller April; and nominally at $13.05@13.07½ for seller May.

MEATS—Were quiet and firm. Lots for present delivery were held at full previous prices, and for futures ½c per lb was generally asked. The demand for both was fair, but most of the orders seemed to be limited below the views of sellers. The transactions reported were 260,000 lbs shoulders at 7¾c cash, and 7¾@c seller March; 220,000 lbs short ribs at 11c cash, and 11¼c seller April; 80 boxes do at 11¾c; 125 boxes long cleara at 11c; 300 boxes long and short clears at 11¼@11¾c; and 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 11@11¼c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long Clear.	Short Rib.	Short Clear.
Green	7¾	10¾	11	11¾
Part salted	7¾	10¾	11	11¾
Boxed	7¾	11	11¼	11¾
March, loose	7¾	10¾	11	11¾
April	8	11	11½	11¾
May	8¼	11¾	11¾	11¾

Long and short clears quoted at 11¼c cash, and 11¼c seller March, boxed; green hams, 11@11¼c; sweet-pickled do, 11½@12¼c; Cumberlands, 11¼c, cash or seller February; long-cut hams, 12½@13¼c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@13¼c.

LARD—Was quiet at 7@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8½@8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand on local account, with a very moderate inquiry from shippers, the latter generally insisting on reductions which holders were not willing to make, as wheat was strong. Prices on all grades were well sustained, and some favorite brands were marked up 5@10c per brl, but there was no general advance in quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $5.00, and 1,950 brls spring extras, mostly at $3.90@5.25. Total, 2,050 brls. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $5.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.20@4.25; buckwheat do, $4.50@5.25.

BRAN—Was more active, and irregularly firmer. Sales were 40 tons at $10.00 on track, and $9.50 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50@13.75 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and steadier, being about 1c higher than at the close of the previous day's trading, though the market did not range so high as on Wednesday. The English markets were reported stronger, some private cablegrams quoting an advance of 1d per 100 lbs, and New York was firmer, though buyers held off. Our receipts were quite liberal, only 68 cars, and were exceeded by the shipments, while there was a very good shipping demand yesterday—chiefly for the lower grades. It was stated that our No. 3, being so low in cost prices, and freight contracted for now, can be laid down in New York at $1.35 per bu in the spring, which is a very moderate price on the seaboard, except in years of famine. The feeling was hopeful that Europe was reported to be strengthening, outside of the regular dispatches. Wheat in New York may not be much stronger to sell, but it is higher to buy, and similar conditions are reported at Milwaukee. It was stated yesterday that the leading operators here, who have hitherto held most of the wheat, have sold a good part of it at or near the top, the load being now mostly carried by Eastern parties who have invested freely during the past two or three days. A fair number of those buying orders were received yesterday, and were very well met by sellers, the latter considering that the short interest was fair; it was partially due to the anticipation of smaller receipts, owing to the bad weather. Seller March opened at $1.03¾, receded to $1.03⅝, advanced to 1.03¾, and declined to $1.02¾, closing firm at $1.02⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.03¾@1.04⅛, closing at $1.04, which was also the range and close on cash No. 2. Seller April was quiet at ¼c above March, the difference generally being ¼c. Seller May sold at $1.06¼@1.07⅛, closing at $1.07⅛. No. 1 spring was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 97,839 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05½@1.06, closing at 1.06 bid. No. 3 nominal at $1.03@1.04 for winter, and 94@95c for fresh receipts; 10,800 bu rejected at 75@76c for regular, and 72½@73c for fresh receipts; and 1,400 bu by sample at 70@80c. Total, 96,040 bu.

MIDDLINGS OF WHEAT—Was in good demand, and firm, though a shade below the top prices paid on the previous day. Sales were 1,800 bu No. 1 at $1.17@1.17½; 1,400 bu No. 2 at $1.04½; and 4,400 bu by sample at 95c@$1.17. Total, 7,600 bu.

CORN—Was rather more active, and advanced ¾c, ruling comparatively steady. Liverpool was strong, and New York was firmer, while our receipts were smaller in volume, and nearly equaled by the shipments. The proportion of the better grades to the whole volume of receipts was not much less than usual, but the weather was expected to affect the receipts of the future, both in quantity and quality, though most operators think that the corn will be forwarded to market as fast as possible. Hence a better inquiry to fill shorts, in addition to a moderate demand for shipment to New England points and to Europe. The latter feature of the business is apparently on the increase, a fair quantity being sent through from Chicago, in addition to that billed direct to seaboard. The direct exports from this city last week included 57,835 bu corn, and it is believed that those figures will be eclipsed this week. The corn is moving pretty freely by steamer, the cold not being generally such as to encourage shipments in sail vessels, in which the cheaper rates are outweighed by greater risks of damage. The corn trade is being revolutionized, and orders are not piled up on the other side as heretofore, but purchases are made as wanted, and the speculative element of trading shrinking to very small dimensions, except as it is indulged in here. Seller March opened yesterday at 41½c, sold at 41¾c, receded to 41¾c, advanced to 42c, and declined to 41¾c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 41@41¾c, closing at 41¾c. Seller April sold at 41½@42c, closing at 42c. Seller May sold at 4 6@46¾c, closing at 46¾c; and seller June was quiet at about ¼c under May. Cash sales were reported of 86,400 bu No. 2 at 41@41½c; 2,400 bu high mixed at 41½c; 2,000 bu new do at 37@37½c; 1,000 bu new and mixed at 34½@35½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 32c; 7,600 bu by sample at 2s@34½c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 34@35¾c free on board cars. Total, 130,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather dull and easier. The receipts were larger, and there was a fair inquiry for No. 2 to apply on contracts, but options were very quiet. Seller the month or cash sold at 31¾c. March was nominal at 31½@32c. April sold at 32¾c, and May at 34½@34¾c. Rejected sold at 26½c. The offerings of samples were fair, and local retailers and holders of small outside orders took hold quite freely at the current prices. Cash sales were reported of 21,000 bu No 2 at 31¼c; 600 bu rejected at 26¾c; 5,400 bu No. 2 at 28¾@34c on track; and 4,600 bu do at 28@37c free on board cars. Total, 31,600 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request and steady at 67c for fresh, and 66c for regular No. 2. Rejected was unquotable. Sales were made of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c; 980 bu by sample at 65¾@67c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, and about 1c lower. The receipts were a little smaller, but no material falling off is expected in consequence of the bad weather, as considerable grain is already at country stations awaiting shipment. The offerings of options were larger, and included longer futures, which were freely offered at lower prices. The trading of the day was principally in February, which sold mostly in settlement at 74@75c, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 regular was also lower, selling early at 75c, and later at 74@74¼c, in round lots. Fresh receipts brought 75c. Seller March sold at 67@67½c, closing at the outside. April sold early at 67c and closed at about 64c. May was offered at 63c. The lower grades were dull and weak at 40c for No. 3 and 30@33c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 17,800 bu No. 2 at 74@75c; 800 bu No. 3 at 40c; 2,800 bu by sample at 50@58c on track. Total, 21,400 bu.

LATEST.

Mess pork was moderately active early in the afternoon, and about 5c higher, sales being reported of 3,750 brls at $20.90@20.92½ seller March, and $21.22½ seller April.

Lard was active and lower. Sales: 7,000 tcs at $12.72½@12.77½ seller March, and $12.85@12.92½ seller April.

Meats were steady. Sales: 60,000 lbs shoulders at 7¾@7¾c; 60,000 lbs green hams, averaging 16 lbs, at 11¾c.

Wheat was active and 1¼@1½c higher. Seller February sold at $1.04¾@1.06½, closing at $1.05¾@1.06½. Seller March ranged from $1.02¾@1.04, closing at $1.03¾. May closed at $1.08¾.

Corn was quiet and stronger, selling at 41¾@42¾c for March, and closing at the inside. May sold at 46¾@46¾c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was active, closing a little stronger than on Thursday, at $20.90 seller March and $21.17½ seller April. Sales 8,500 brls at $20.87½@20.80 seller March, $21.17¾@21.20 seller April and $21.45 seller May.

Lard was active and easier, closing at $12.70@12.72½ seller March, and $12.85@12.87½ seller April. Sales 7,250 tcs at $12.65@12.70 seller March and $12.85 seller April.

Sales were also reported of 150,000 lbs short ribs at $11.20@11.22½ seller March, and 20,000 lbs green hams, av 16 lbs, at 11¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.12.

BROOM-CORN—The trade is not so large as it was last month, but very good nevertheless, and there is no abatement in the firmness of the general markets. Recent reports indicate that the stock in the country is smaller than many supposed, and it is thought that the supply in the Northwest not in consumers' hands will fall short of 3,300 tons. Quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7½@9c; choice medium, 6¾@7¾c; good medium brush, 5¾c; fair brush and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@5c.

BUTTER—There were no peculiar features in the butter market. The warm weather tended to weaken the market for roll, but the offerings were not so large as to cause any material decline. For packed the demand was fair at fully former quotations. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 16@23c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there was nothing new to note. Extreme quietude still prevails, and the market shows a want of strength. Quotations remain as before: Stark A, 26¾c; Lewiston, 25c; Montauk, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23½c; Amoskeag, 24c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—The market was unchanged. A fair number of orders were received through the mails, and the purchases of the local trade also made a respectable aggregate. The tenor of prices was firm. We quote choice to fancy factory at 12½@13½c, and lower grades at 9@11¼c.

COAL—Business continues dull, the demand being strictly in accordance with current needs. Prices of anthracite are steady and firm, but soft coals sell irregularly. Quotations are as follows: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were dull and lower, several lots previously held here having been thrown on the markets. Pork barrels sold at 80@90c, and lard tierces at $1.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand for shipment, and firm at an advance of 10@15c, sales of round lots being reported at $9.00, and odd lots brought $8.85@9.00. Sales 1,104 head and 7 cars, chiefly at $9.00.

FISH—There was a good business doing at steady prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $4.15@4.30; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, large family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, bris, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, bris, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were quoted steady. The local and country demands were liberal, especially for the more staple articles. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, old, 6@7c; figs, layers, 15@16c; figs, drums, new, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, new, 6½@6¾c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.45@2.65; loose Muscatels, new, $2.25@3.35; Valencia, 11½@11¾c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 25@26c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; blue plums, $6c, prunes, 12@16c; blackberries, 12½@12¾c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Tarragona, 19½@20¾c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 12@13½c; Grenoble walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 13@13½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8¼c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were moving out quite freely in answer to both local and outside orders, and as the stock is now mostly concentrated in few hands the market is steadier, and very choice fruit sometimes sells above quotations. Lemons and oranges were quiet and steady. Choice apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl: Valencia oranges, $8.00@9.50 per case: Sicily do, $3.25@4.50 per box; lemons, $6.00@7.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Coffees are still in an unsettled state. Buyers are holding off, and the pressure to sell keeps values weak. Java was quoted lower, but for other styles former prices are retained. Sugars, syrups, and molasses were steady, at were most other lines. Trade was quiet.

RICE—Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c; Carolina, 7¼@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7¾c.

COFFEE—Rio, G. Java, 31@32c; Java No. 2, 26@29c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@23c; good to prime do, 22¼@22½c; common to fair, 21@21½c; roasting, 19¾@20c; Singapore Java, 24@25¾c; Costa Rica, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 20@20½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11¾c; crushed, 11¼@11¾c; powdered, 11@11¾c; granulated, 11@11¾c; A, standard, 10¼@10¾c; do No. 2, 10@c; P, 9¾c; extra C, 9¾@9¾c; C No. 2, 9¼c; yellow C No. 1, 8¾c brown, 8@9¼c; fair to prime do, 8¾@8¾c; common do, 7¾@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8@9¼c; common to good do, 7¾@8¼c.

SYRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house syrup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans syrups, the feeling is easier; choice prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@53c; Porto Rico molasses, 56@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@20c; cloves, 58c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.23@1.25; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16¾c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 8¾c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 6¾@7c; Star, White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; Bayou Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 7¾@9c; do, corn, 7@9¾c; Kingsford's pure, 7¾c; do silver gloss, 9¼@9½c; do corn, 7@10c.

HAY—Was very dull and weak under heavy offerings, the receipts being 260 tons. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $13.00@13.50; No. 2 do, $11.50; mixed do, $9.50@10.00; prime upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; do, $7.00@8.00; slough, $6.00@6.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in good demand, at an unchanged quotation. Sales were reported of 200 brls at $1.06 per gallon.

HIDES—Dealers report a dull and weak market. The daily offerings are moderate, and are generally disposed of, but many dealers are operating cautiously in consequence of the continued dullness in the leather trade abroad. Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light and heavy, 6¾@7c; part cured, 6¾@6¾c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5¾@6¾c; green calf, 12@12½c; dry flint, dry kip and dry calf, 12@

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

IVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—* Saturdays excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:00 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Night Ex. via Clinton	*11:50 p. m.	*4:20 a. m.
& Dubuque Express	*9.15 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
& Dubuque Express	*4:15 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Fast Mail (Sunday)	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Passenger	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Express	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:30 a. m.
& Elroy Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
& Winona Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Express	† 9:45 p. m.	† 7:15 a. m.
Lake Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
	*4:45 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Office at Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:10 p. m.
ois and Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Day Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*12:20 a. m.
e Peabody Express	*9:30 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Lason, Washington &	*5:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
main line	8:30 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Express Mail	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Accommodation	9:45 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Express	10:30 p. m.	† 6:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Main & Minnesota Through Express	*9:35 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Main, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:50 a. m.
Main & Minnesota Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.

Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*8:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Fast Line	*8:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
New Orleans Ex.	*8:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Express	*9:40 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
and Peoria Express	*4:40 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Night Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
& Sioux City Ex.	*8:40 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
& Sioux City Express	*9:25 a. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depot of Lake-st., Indiana-pl. and Sixteenth-st., and Sixteenth-st. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Passenger & Sioux City	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Lake, for Geneva	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Lawrenceburg, Aurora & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Aurora & Geneva	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:16 a. m.
& Sioux City Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Fast Ex. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Lawrenceburg, Aurora & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Grove Accommodation	†12:00 m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Grove Accommodation	* 1:40 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Grove Accommodation	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

*Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Office, 63 Clark-st., and Depot, 122 Michigan-st., corner Washington, Pullman Office at Depot, 122 Michigan-st., corner Madison, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Sleeping Cars, to Jersey City without change	8:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Express—Pullman Sleeping-Room Sleeping Hotel Cars	9:00 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Connecting the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Cincinnati Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Louisville & Cincinnati Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Cincinnati Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Louisville & Cincinnati Express	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

G, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & New York Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Pittsburg & New York Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

26, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:10 a. m.
	† 10:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‡Except Mondays. §Except Sundays.

FINANCIAL.

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Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Debility, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Impotency, Sexual Diseases, Abuse or Exposure, Secret Habits, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Diseases of the

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The officers of the Chicago University held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon.

Judge McAllister says he is not a candidate for Governor, and does not want to be nominated. He also incidentally observes that he has no faith in the Democratic party.

Sergeant O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Station, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain of the value of $300, by the men attached to his precinct last evening.

The Rev. Dr. Stocking, formerly of the Church of the Epiphany, and now Rector of Grace Church, Detroit, is visiting the city for a few days, and is the guest of D. L. Cameron, 128 North State street.

The case of the Richards Iron-Works vs. George Von Hollen, to enjoin the collection of $180 taxes, came up before Justice Foote yesterday, who found judgment for $180 and costs against the Richards Iron-Works.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 10 a. m., 42; 12 m., 50; 3 p. m., 51; 6 p. m., 51; 8 p. m., 49. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 8 p. m., 29.54.

The following statement of the city and county debts has been reported to the Citizens' Association: City bonded debt, $13,590,000; city certificates, $4,000,000; county bonded debt, $4,000,000; parks bonded debt, $8,560,000; total, $25,650,000.

The Hon. John G. Scott, of St. Louis, who has for the past seventeen months been President of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, resigned that office yesterday afternoon. In the evening he was tendered a complimentary banquet by the other officers of the Company at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was a private affair.

The annual ball of St. George's Benevolent Association was held last evening at the Sherman House. As its name would indicate, this Society is composed of the English residents of this city; yet the affair last evening was largely attended by people of other nationalities, noticeably the Scotch. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreen. Dancing began at 9 o'clock, the programme embracing twenty-four numbers. Soon after 11 o'clock supper was served, after partaking of which the guests resumed their former amusement, the festivities lasting until 3 o'clock.

A number of nurserymen and others of Chicago and vicinity interested in tree-planting met at the Chicago office of the *Western Farm Journal* to discuss matters of interest relating to tree-planting and the consummation of the Arbor-Day festival. After an informal discussion, Mr. P. S. Peterson was called to the chair, and Mr. J. C. Vaughn appointed Secretary. The organization is to be called the Nurserymen's and Tree-Planters' Association of Chicago and vicinity. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at the next regular meeting, Thursday of next week at 10 o'clock a. m., at the same place.

A meeting of the Western Woodenware Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday at the Clifton House. Present: W. R. Howe, Corry, Pa.; W. H. Berger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. M. Osborn, Cleveland, O.; J. F. Ewing, Bay City; J. M. Fisher, Grand Rapids; E. D. Smith, Menasha, Wis.; Henry Mann, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Reeves, Grand Rapids; D. A. Dimock, Moline, Ill.; H. F. Cheesman, Geneva, Ill.; H. N. Mann, Chicago; Charles Everts, St. Louis. W. R. Howe was elected Chairman and H. N. Mann Secretary. The following prices were established: Two-hoop pails, $1.75, three-hoop pails, $2 per dozen; No. 1 tubs, $8. No. 2 tubs, $7, No. 3 tubs, $6 per dozen; No. 1 churns, $9, No. 2 churns, $8, No. 3 churns, $7. No. 4 churns, $6 per dozen. Adjourned to meet again in sixty days at the Clifton House.

Several gentlemen, members of and on behalf of the Citizens' Association, have visited the source of what is called the "Bridgeport nuisance" which infects the atmosphere at certain times; and, although their information was not complete, they will report at another visit, which they will make at an early date, they have ascertained both the cause of and the remedy for a part of the nuisance so loudly and justly complained of. It proceeds from the offering establishments, and can be wholly prevented, it is believed, by the introduction of an apparatus similar to that in use by Tobey & Booth. Some of the proprietors announce their intention of introducing this system immediately, and a meeting has been called of all interested in the business, at which there is no doubt that the plan referred to, or one equally efficient, will be adopted by all. There are other nuisances of pestilence to be examined, one of the most flagrant of which could not be reached yesterday on account of high water, but existing laws and ordinances will be used for the purpose of abating these nuisances or punishing the offenders.

THE COAL TRADE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Maj. Ickleard yesterday relative to the dispatch from New York announcing the failure of the coal firms of E. A. Packer & Co., E. B. Ely & Co., and Braman & Hartwell, in that city.

"How will those failures affect dealers here?" asked the reporter.

"It is not apprehended that these failures can have any unfavorable effect on either the general trade or on individual dealers in Chicago," replied the Major. "The only way in which it could injure the business here would be in case a mass of the material were thrown on the Chicago market, breaking down prices here, but this is precluded by the fact that almost all the Eastern coal comes here by lake, the railroads not being available so long as coal remains at the present range of prices, and no one can come by lake now, as the Machinaw ice-bridge lays an effectual embargo on shipments for the present, and will until the present stock is used up. As to any influence on individual dealers, there can be none, for the suspended coal firms are direct shippers to this point, and if they were they would be creditors of the merchants here, and not debtors."

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago were held at the First Methodist Church last evening, in the presence of a large assemblage. The President of the College, Dr. A. E. Small, delivered the opening address, which was followed by the report of the Dean, Dr. J. S. Mitchell. Degrees were then conferred upon the graduating class, as follows: Illinois—A. D. Bellamy, W. A. Foster, E. C. Gaffney, M. Henry Hobart, E. S. Hulett, Rasselas B. Johnson, W. H. Loomis, E. F. Lowry, J. S. Read, Morey E. Reed, M. S. Sies, W. P. Roberts, W. T. Ralston, D. A. Sykes, Thomas H. Trine, Clement A. Weirich, Frances B. Wilkins, W. B. Wilson, and Sarah E. Wisner. Michigan: E. H. Cummings, L. L. Gaddis, Amos Haskon, Virgil Hayes, Maristta E. Livingston, Jay O. Spanning, and J. P. Van Duzee. Wisconsin: H. A. Brooks, E. A. Gatchell, and W. W. Squire. Indiana: J. M. Byler, W. O. Cattron, and C. A. Hughes. Iowa: Isaac Fellows, F. W. Flower, G. H. Hawes, and W. S. Simpson. Minnesota: C. W. Higgins. New York: Andrew Van Patten. England: Hanson Wilson.

Dr. A. G. Beebe delivered the valedictory address on the part of the Faculty, and Dr. H. M. Hobart the class valedictory. The exercises closed with a supper at the Palmer House.

UNITY CHURCH.

The sociables of Unity Church long ago acquired a favorable reputation among the North Side society-goers, by reason of the variety of entertainment characterizing them and the excellent taste and skill with which the ladies carry out the programmes. Of late, a series of dramatic performances have been introduced with great success. One of these was given last evening in the church parlors, or, more strictly speaking, in the basement. The rear portion of the capacious apartment was partitioned off for the occasion, and a neat little stage was fitted up, having footlights, and all the other needful accessories.

The audience assembled early, and before 8 o'clock, when the curtain was raised, the room was filled with old and young, comprising many who were not members of the Church. Lights were promptly turned down, according to the approved theatrical fashion, and the curtain rose, disclosing a very artistically-arranged room, which was supposed to be an apartment in a palace. The play was one not altogether new in these parts, entitled "Court Cards," being a melodrama in eight characters. The *Dowager Duchess of Altenfels* (Mrs. Maj. Kirkland) appeared first on the scene in company with *Baron von Rabbelberg* (Mr. John Williamson), to whom she disclosed her intention to marry *Prince Max of Altenfels* (Mr. Root) to her ward, the *Princess Amelia* (Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson). But subsequent developments show that *Max* is in love with the Dowager's Lady of Honor, *Hermann von Waldeck* (Mrs. A. B. Mason), and per contra her ward is enamored of a gallant Lieutenant in the Guards, *Conrad von Rosenfeld* (Mr. Harvey). The plot turns upon the embarrassment of the lovers, and their final happy union. It is full of comic situations and lively talk, being singularly well adapted to amateur representation. The parts were all exceedingly well sustained.

At the conclusion of the piece, after a brief intermission, the farce "Box and Cox" was rendered, the parts being taken by Miss Harmon, Mr. D. P. Wilkinson, and Mr. Fred Greeley.

THE CHAMPION WATER-DRINKER.

There is a man in Chicago who hails from Springfield, and who has a talented stomach. He came up here quietly and unheralded some other day, never intimating even to those with whom he was best acquainted that he was anything out of the ordinary run of men. It seems to be always the way with real genius that it possesses an inherent modesty which shrinks from the broad stare of notoriety. His name was O'Hara. As he entered a sample-room and inspected a sample, one could plainly see that he was no common amateur; yet, for all that, people somehow failed to suspect the boundless capabilities of the man, inherent no less than fostered. The cocktail, so luscious to ordinary bibbers, was to him a thing of indifference; and he even gazed with tranquility upon the diminunitive whisky-straight. If they had only thought of it, what a conundrum he would have been! But they didn't think. Last evening O'Hara wandered ceaselessly into Mackin's, on Dearborn street, and found himself mixed up in a crowd of "the boys." Being acquainted, he made himself agreeable, and talked as young men will talk in such places, about the crops, and the weather, etc. Finally, speaking about drinking, he suggested that he himself was something of an imbiber. A bet was quickly made up between Frank Fuchs and Fred Erby that he could not drink 4 gallons of water inside of half an hour. Joe Mackin held the stakes, which were $75. It is needless to say that the water disappeared down the throat of O'Hara in short order, and Erby lost his $75. Later in the evening, other people dropping in, another bet of $50 was made by Jim Brown against Ben Chambers that O'Hara could not drink 3 gallons of water in two minutes. The feat was accomplished in eighty-four seconds, and was supplemented by a gallon or two more a few minutes afterwards. The entire amount drank in two hours was less than three pailfuls. Springfield has reason to feel proud.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at the corner of Thirty-third street and South Park avenue, Maj. Robert Woods in the chair, and J. H. Burns Secretary.

The report of the Executive Committee was received. The Chairman said that Club headquarters had been secured at the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, and furniture had been ordered. Report accepted.

Mr. D. N. Bash, from the Committee on By-Laws reported a set of those articles, in eight sections. The report was accepted, and, after minor amendments had been proposed and rejected, it was adopted.

The next business was the consideration of certain resolutions offered by W. W. Harper at the last meeting. Following are the resolutions in full:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the business public the Resumption bill of Jan. 14, 1875, cannot be carried into effect in 1879 unless it be materially and essentially amended, because the National Banks would commence withdrawing their notes before the Government would begin retiring its greenbacks, whereby the whole volume of the currency would rapidly disappear together in the midst of a financial panic and general bankruptcy; and

WHEREAS, The Government should not proceed to retire its legal-tender notes until it has ample provision for filling the vacuum with some other currency; and

WHEREAS, The apprehension of the stringency of the money market that would take place as the time for resumption should approach is already doing mischief to the business interests of the country by weakening confidence and deterring capitalists from investing their means in productive enterprises; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the Resumption act at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Harper said that Mr. Sidney Myers was present, and he thought the meeting would like to hear him.

Mr. Myers came forward in response to an invitation, and spoke for over an hour on the financial question, taking ground against resumption, and sustaining the resolutions.

Col. Bicaby then moved that the discussion of the subject be postponed till the next meeting of the Club. Carried.

On motion of Justice DeWolf, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Myers, and the meeting then adjourned.

BLAINE AND OGLESBY.

A call was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE inviting the Republicans of the West Division to meet at Justice Salisbury's office last night. Twenty to twenty-five gentlemen responded, and upon calling the meeting together the Judge explained the object to be the formation of a Centennial Club, the chief object of which should be the support of Mr. Blaine for President and Senator Oglesby for Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. R. V. Kennedy, Judge Salisbury was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. S. E. Rockwell temporary Secretary.

The Judge explained his idea of the organization. "We had better not try to organize to-night," said he "but merely discuss the method, and then proceed intelligently at another meeting. My proposition is a club, civic and at the same time military. The chief officer should be 'Continental Commander,' representing Washington and 1776. He will command the military branch, which will be called the 'Chicago Continentals,' and which we will try to equip in time for the Centennial. The next officer will be the 'Counselor,' who will represent Lincoln and 1860, and who will be President of the civic organization. The next will be 'Vice Commander,' representing Grant and 1876, and who will also belong to the military arm. The next, 'Vice Counselor,' will represent Blaine and 1876, and who will officiate as Vice-President of the organization. Beside these, we will have a Secretary and Treasurer.

"After organizing the club we will organize the company, the members of which shall wear cocked hats, breeches and swallow-tailed coats, in Continental style, and which should number 100 men for the first, or 'A' company. The civic branch will be a campaign club, supporting Blaine and Oglesby, or, if they are not nominated, then the nominees of the Republican Convention, whoever they may be. The military arm will be like the old 'Tanners,' and their uniforms will not cost more than from $5 to $10 each.

"After the organization we will rent a hall, and I have not a doubt that the affair will be a perfect success. I think Blaine will be the next President. He is a good man, one of the best that can be put forward. Illinois has already had a President for eight years, and we don't expect it again. But we may elect Oglesby to the Vice-Presidency, thereby joining the extreme East and the extreme West.

"This matter is not large, but it is larger than that from which sprang the Tanners, an organization which from one ward in this city spread all over the country. Therefore I would suggest that a similar organization temporarily to-night, leaving the permanent organization of the first Centennial Club of the country for another meeting."

A motion prevailed for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, and the Chair announced that the members would be selected from all over the city, and the names published during the week. The meeting thereupon adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, who stated that the time would be fixed for next Thursday.

Among those present were A. Salisbury, S. E. Rockwell, B. Mitchell Hall, Thurston, W. Norton, A. W. Moseley, B. Stiles, W. W. Kennedy, R. E. Story, Capt. Morrison, and Charles Clark.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

The colored voters of this city held a meeting last evening at 45 Third avenue, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a Colored Men's National Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st of April. William Baker was elected President, Thomas C. Gray, Vice-President, and Paul Jones, Secretary.

The Secretary read the call for the Convention, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, The unhealthy condition of the public mind relative to the colored people in the South, as evidenced in the disparaging tone of the Northern press and recent extraordinary utterances of some of our heretofore advanced friends, and the unfinished mission undertaken by the nation to exalt our race to the standard of American citizenship; the denial of our rights in certain portions of our country, through the means of a vitiated public sentiment; the indifference manifested by the American people to the shocking outrages perpetrated upon us in the South, such as the recent massacre at Vicksburg during the peaceful celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, and the consequent demoralization resulting therefrom, taken in connection with the necessity of a higher development of our moral and material interests, demand that we, as a people, deem it essential that we meet in national convention early next year, to devise means for a more perfect union, such as will consolidate our people, and secure that harmonious action throughout the country, on all matters of national interests, so needful to a just appreciation of our numbers and influence in the Republic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite the colored people of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia, to send representatives to the National Convention hereby called to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Wednesday of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the following basis of representation: Three delegates from each State, and one additional delegate for every 20,000 colored population, and fractional parts thereof not less than one-half of the whole; giving the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to four representatives.

This pro rata delegation will give a convention of 357 delegates. By the Executive Committee having the matter in charge, Mr. John Jones was appointed to look after the State of Illinois.

After much talk, Messrs. Hancock, Grant, and Bradley were appointed a Committee to confer with Mr. Jones as to the proper mode of selecting delegates.

Mr. L. B. White offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate assertions made by one Peter Monk, a recent inmate of the County Insane Asylum, to the effect that several colored inmates of that institution were being maltreated.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to nonsensical consideration of assaults upon the personal character of several would-be colored politicians.

COLLEGE MEETINGS.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The banquet of the Williams College Alumni Association of the Northwest, which took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, was in every respect a success and a very enjoyable affair. The number present and the cordial feelings of old-time ties rendered the gathering one of more than usual interest.

The members assembled at 7 o'clock, the appointed hour. Before taking their places at the banquet table, the minutes of the meeting of 1875 were read by the Secretary, Mr. William Talcott, class of '65. At the table blessing was asked by the Rev. W. A. Lloyd, class '58, and supper was partaken of. The menu, prepared by the hotel expressly for the occasion, embraced all things that taste or appetite could wish. The repast was laid in the room adjoining the Ladies' ordinary, in the which was stationed the Grand Western Light Guard Band, that furnished excellent music.

After the removal of the cloth the Vice-President, R. W. Smith, class of 1856, made a few opening remarks. The correspondence from those unable to attend was read. There were letters from Dr. Chadbourn, present President of Williams College; from Dr. Mark Hopkins, ex-President; from the Hon. Stephen A. Field, of the United States Supreme Court; from the Hon. Erastus W. Bates, late State Treasurer of Illinois; and from other prominent and distinguished men, all of whom regretted that they were unable to be present.

A poem entitled "College Life" was then read by the author, Justice Haines, of Chicago. The piece was warmly received and appreciated.

Next in order were the toasts. They were in the following order and substance:

"Old Williams—Our Alma Mater; seated at her feet we acquired knowledge. In these later years we fondly cherish her; may each of us again laurels wherewith to crown her brow." By Gen. H. N. Eldridge, of the Class of 1856.

"The Press—The great leader, educator, and enlightener of the race; the sons of Williams have done much to bring if to its present prominent position; may they ever be first in its advancement." By the Hon. William Brown, Class of 1838.

"In Memoriam." "The Hon. Jesse O. Norton, of the Class of 1835, the last President of this Association; a man of scholarly attainments, of sterling integrity; of upright life, of affable and genial manners; a scholar; a statesman; a Christian and friend; the dead, he is not forgotten." By Gen. R. W. Smith, Class of '56.

"The Bench and the Bar." "Without whose constant assistance and unswerving fidelity to the rights of man, neither communities nor States could exist. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness depend upon them." By the Hon. O. A. Sanders, Class of 1857.

The election of officers for the coming year placed Gen. R. W. Smith, Class of '56, in the President's chair; Vice-President, Volney C. Turner; Secretary and Treasurer, William Talcott, class of '65; Executive Committee, J. G. Reid, of '57, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of '65, Albert M. Day, of '66, J. S. Knowlson, of '68, and J. S. Nitchie, of '70.

DARTMOUTH.

Many graduates of Dartmouth College assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening for the purpose of forming a permanent Alumni Association for Chicago and the Northwest.

The report of a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting to draw up a constitution and by-laws was received, and the organization accepted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Gen. J. D. Webster; First Vice-President, the Hon. John Wentworth; Second Vice-President, Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, Wis.; Third Vice-President, Alfred Lizzie, of Fond du Lac; Secretary, W. W. Hazen; Treasurer, A. D. Rodington; Executive Committee, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Messrs. G. W. Woodard, E. W. Evans, and A. H. Foster.

The subject of the first annual banquet being proposed, it was decided that such a festivity should be arranged at an early date, and the month of March was spoken of as the proper time.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

END OF THE CAMPBELL CASE.

Shortly after midnight last Monday morning, a man named Edward Campbell was shot dead in a personal encounter with John Heach, the parsmour of his former wife. The affair took place in the yard in rear of No. 132 Wesson street, and the officer attracted thither by the shots found Campbell under a stairway breathing his last, his life-blood streaming from a large bullet-hole in his left breast, near the heart. The homicide had a deep wound on his left hand, but nevertheless made good his escape, and was seen no more until yesterday noon, when he delivered himself up to the police authorities of the Chicago Avenue Station. The circumstances, as related by the only witness, Campbell's former wife, seemed to point to a case of justifiable homicide, and consequently the affair created but little excitement, even in the region where it occurred.

Yesterday the Coroner held the inquest at the court connected with the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The jury had been previously impaneled, and had viewed the remains lying at the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 116 North Clinton street.

The first witness was Mrs. Carrie Heach, whose testimony was a blank amplification of her statement already published.

JOHN HEACH

then took the stand and told his story: He came home at a little after midnight, leaving the saloon at No. 260 North Halsted street. As he [illegible] went in the back way, as usual, and was there but a moment when Carrie came out, saying there was somebody in the back yard; went to the outhouse and found Campbell concealed; Carrie said that he was in the privy, and witness warned whoever was on the premises to vacate, and just then a man jumped out and assaulted him, saying, "I've got you now; I'll fix you." He struck for his neck and shoulders with something bright like a knife or razor which witness saw in his hand. He warded off his blows as well as he could until he was cut on the hand; afterward found two cuts on his overcoat. The coat was exhibited; one cut was under the left arm, while the other severed the collar. The witness continued: As the man struck for him he drew his revolver and fired at random, hoping to scare him assailants and cause him to let go his grasp, but finding that he did not, fired again with the purpose of disabling but not killing him. Failing, Campbell had the advantage, and was much more powerful; witness decided to fire again, this time for life. During the fight Campbell said nothing but oaths, while the witness shouted for help; did not know who the assailant was; had seen Campbell but once, and that was long before. After getting his wound bandaged in the house, he left and wandered in search of a surgeon; reaching the Fourth Division, gave most of his money to a lodge-friend, and, not finding any drug-stores open, returned to the South Division, where the wound was dressed in a drug-store. While he could not localize, he could after that witness remembered nothing, except that he wildly wandered over the prairies for a long time, and awoke yesterday morning in a car southwest of the city. Having taken a car for Aurora, he remembered he felt hungry and called for food at a farmer's house near Silver Leaf Grove. There he learned for the first time that Campbell was dead; and at once asked to be taken to the Chicago Avenue Station.

Heach's hand was in a terrible state of inflammation, and it was the opinion of the Coroner that he would lose it.

E. A. Steinecke, the man who spoke to Heach across the fence, and his wife Louise, were the next witnesses, but their testimony was of no consequence.

J. S. FARRELL,

husband of Mrs. Farrell, first cousin of the deceased, then took the stand and attempted to controvert the testimony of Mrs. Heach. But little of it was recorded.

The jury then took the case, and after remaining under lock and key until near 7 o'clock, found that Edward Campbell was killed in *self-defense* by John Heach, and recommended the discharge of both Heach and Carrie Willard.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday, all the members being present except Messrs. Carroll and Burdick.

A Special Committee on Rules and Regulations for the better government of the County Insane Asylum presented a report, which was laid over for one week. The feature of the report was a provision whereby the authority of the Medical Superintendent was increased and the authority of the Warden proportionately decreased.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital reported, recommending that the salaries of the engineers at the new hospital be fixed at $1,200 per annum. The report was signed by Messrs Lonergan, Schmidt, Conly, Guenther, and Busse.

Mr. Conly presented a minority report, recommending that the salaries be fixed at $1,400, signed by Messrs. Cleary, Mulloy, and Johnson.

An examination of the two reports showed that Mr. Johnson had altered the report, which caused him to apologize and erase his name from the majority report.

Mr. McCaffrey was in favor of adopting the minority report, but, on motion of Mr. Conly, the whole question was referred back to the Committee.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

The Committee on Public Records reported recommending the allowance of the pay-roll for January of those connected with the abstract department of the Recorder's office, amounting to over $1,400.

Some discussion followed the report, in which it leaked out that several parties employed as the office had been left off the roll for some reason or another. The report was finally recommitted.

Mr. Holden offered a resolution asking the Board of Education to report the number of students in the Normal School for 1875, and how living out of the county who had paid for their tuition. Adopted.

GAS FOR THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Mr. Schmidt called up the resolution tabled several days ago providing for getting in a gas machine to supply the County Building with gas.

Mr. McCaffrey wanted the same machine put in the building that was now used at the Insane Asylum, and to that end moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

Mr. Holden moved that the Committee be authorized to advertise for proposals for putting in a gas machine, and the motion was lost.

The motion to refer was then put, and prevailed, Adjourned till Monday.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Sheriff took fifteen prisoners to Joliet yesterday. Douglas and Cole were not among the number, owing to the indulgence of the Court.

The recent heavy rains have had the effect to wash and float much of the accumulated filth out of the jail-yard. It would take a small flood, however, to put it in a presentable condition.

In the County Court yesterday the principal business was the trial of insane cases. Louis Ludwig, Bertha Knarr, and Henry Wickenkamp were adjudged insane, and ord ered to be sent to the County Asylum.

The County Clerk will add a number of employes to his force Monday, provided that can be found. There ought to be no difficulty in getting the wanted help, especially at this season, the wages being $4 per day. Gen. Lieb will listen to straggling applicants today and to-morrow.

Boyd, the counterfeiter, resumed his old quarters in the jail yesterday, having returned from his trip to Springfield, where he spent several days as a witness in the Driggs case. During the day he was waited upon by his wife and mother-in-law, and the trio had an interview of several hours.

The Grand Jury was busy again yesterday in the vain attempt to empty the jail. Some further witnesses were heard in the Rooney murder case, but no conclusion was reached. Eighteen true bills were found, all of a petty character. The relation of the present jury and the Criminal Court is one that occurs not more than once in a century,—the two bodies being presided over by brothers.

George Quigg, who has been in jail several months, convicted of carrying away a halter to which a horse was attached, was yesterday made glad by receiving a supersedeas from the Supreme Court. He belongs to a decent family, and has already had several trials without escaping conviction. He was to have gone to Joliet with the gang yesterday, but secured an extension of time several days ago, pending the hearing of his case in the upper court. He will now have another trial, and in the meantime hopes to secure his liberty on bail, which has been fixed at $1,200.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

Assistant-Treasurer Beye and Commissioner Holden, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the County Board, had an extended interview yesterday in which the condition of the county finances was freely discussed. It appears that the anxiety of the Board to economize with county contractors, which has induced that body to cut down the semi-weekly meetings at which little else is done than the auditing of bills, keeps the general fund depleted, and has of late compelled the Treasurer to tell many presenting bills that there was no money to meet them. To provide for this condition of affairs was the object of the interview, and the remedy suggested by Mr. Beye was that hereafter the Board audit bills, as of old, once a month, instead of twice a week, or else negotiate more loans. As a temporary and immediate relief, it was agreed that the Treasurer should at once notify the different Collectors of the county to turn over the money in their hands, which was done during the day. Whether or not the Board will act upon the suggestion of Mr. Beye remains to be seen.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Police and Fire Departments will be paid Tuesday about $85,000.

Water rents yesterday were $1,617, and receipts from the City Collector, $25,471.

The Committee on Judiciary is called for Saturday at 3 p. m., in the City Clerk's office.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $7,818 to the American Bridge Company for work on the Harrison street bridge.

Mike Evans took in about $15,000 yesterday. Of this sum $12,735 was from the Commercial National Bank, Collector Evans was much pleased with the manner in which it was paid. He was in the bank on business other than collecting when the President of the institution called him and unasked brought forth the money. No lories were made yesterday.

In the neighborhood of 463 South Clark street are three wooden rookeries in a very dilapidated condition, and two of them are uninhabited. The buildings are owned by Capt. Jenks, who yesterday applied for a permit to rebuild and patch up. This was refused him, and he was informed by Inspector Bailey that the cities would have them down. Capt. Jenks signified his willingness that they should be removed, and the job will be done to-day at his own expense.

The City Collector's receipts yesterday were materially increased by the payment of the sum of $5,345 by the National Bank of Commerce paid "on account" of the taxes of 1873 and 1874. No trouble whatever was found in the collections. The officers of this institution are, however, as stubborn as those of any other bank in regard to the tax of 1872, which nearly all the banks have refused to pay. The City Collector has papers prepared to levy upon them to-day for $4,300, the amount of the tax.

Marshal Goodell yesterday heard the charges preferred by Latshaw, a young lawyer, against Officer Armstein, who forcibly ejected him from behind the railing around the clerk's desk in a police station. Armstein was but obeying orders, and the Marshal dismissed the charge, but gave the officer a mild blowing up for his alleged "ruffianism." Thomas Noonan, another star, was charged by Ald. Pete Mahr with conduct unbecoming an officer, inattention to duty, and other faults. His case was taken under consideration, and will be heard again.

The Board of Public Works, with the Mayor, paid a visit of inspection to the North Side pumping-works yesterday for the purpose of looking into the merits of the patent smoke-consumer now being used in the works. The visitors were favorably impressed with the invention, and are of the opinion that it will be a source of saving to the city, as soft coal can be burned instead of hard, the difference in price being an item of no small importance. The smoke is consumed to such an extent that no annoyance will be caused hereafter to the inmates of that portion of the city. Soft coal has been used for all the fires for the last five days, and the plan works well in all respects. The visitors paid numerous compliments to the management of the new pumping-works.

Inspector Bailey yesterday examined eight churches on the South Side. Memorial Church was found to be wrongly arranged in regard to the furnaces and stoves; the doors also are wrong. The Fifth Presbyterian was found in good condition. The doors of the Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, will have to swing differently. The Michigan Avenue M. E. Church needs zinc to protect the wood-work from the heat of the furnace, and the doors swing inward. The pipe of the furnace in St. Mark's Episcopal Church goes through the roof; it will have to be changed; the doors are wrong. Douglas Avenue Church is unsafe and dangerous from the furnace. The same fault was found with the First German Church, and with St. James' Church on the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The defects will be remedied immediately.

Building Inspector Bailey some time ago examined the Adelphi Theater and found that its means for exit were insufficient. Thereupon he gave directions that additional space for doorways must be provided. Mr. Grover now informs Mr. Bailey that his lease with the School Board will be void if he makes any changes in the building. The School Board have refused permission to Mr. Grover to make the alterations, and likewise refused to do it themselves. Mr. Bailey threatens to shut up the delphi unless his orders are complied with at once, and thus the matter stands. The same official states that the Second Regiment Armory, on the West Side, was never contemplated to hold so large a crowd as gathered there at the walking match last Saturday night. The building will have to be strengthened considerably before it will be considered safe enough to be occupied by a crowd of people.

CRIMINAL.

Josie Howard and Jennie Adams were arrested for robbing George Edwards of $140.

Molly Pinders tried to commit suicide Wednesday by taking morphine, but a doctor was called in time to save her.

A number of houses of questionable repute in the West Division were pulled last night and thirty-five women arrested.

H. N. F. Lewis was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Meech yesterday on a charge of perjury. Mike McDonald went on his bond.

Eugene E. Otis was arrested last evening at the instance of John B. Walsh on a charge of larceny, and is confined in the Twelfth Precinct Station with William Thompson, who stole an overcoat from J. H. Campbell yesterday morning.

The saloon of Ald. Peter Mahr, opposite the City Hall, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, but beyond the lunch and a few of Otto Buhm's cigars, nothing was missed. An entrance was effected by prying open a rear window.

Edward Christian and Fred Wilson were arrested yesterday morning by Officers Scott and Stanley, and lodged in the Central Station, charged with being the parties who robbed Mrs. Waltermeir's house, No. 703 State street, some time ago of $300 worth of silverware.

Commissioner Hoyne listened to a portion of the testimony in the Rosenbaum-Stolp libel case, which came up yesterday. The gentlemen in the title role are said to have secreted and conveyed certain property after they had been adjudged bankrupt. The complaint in the libel is that Rosenbaum, in a small room poorly ventilated, was the reward of one who had the patience to listen to any of the testimony. After bravely enduring it for some hours the Commissioner wisely concluded to call it a day, and to close up the case this morning.

The morning journals report the arrest at Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, of James B. Davis, alias William B. Allen, of South Bend, Ind., at the instance of the map-publishing firm of Warner & Foote of this city, whom he is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, having falsely reported orders, and thus drawn commissions. Thursday Mr. W. H. Beers placed the culprit in the Lexington Jail. Davis was once a page in Congress under the patronage of Schuyler Colfax. Another seeker after this adventurer is Andrew Anderson, an attorney of South Bend, who guaranteed to place him in the Indiana Penitentiary for embezzlement.

Some time ago Annie Peterson reported to Sergt. Fitzpatrick that she had been robbed of personal property worth $200, and requested his aid in its recovery. It was made known to the police that Annie had been on terms of intimacy with Peter Thompson, and it was believed he was connected with the affair. Search was made for him, and Tuesday night he was found at the Farmers' Home, near the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, and in the trial before Justice Reid yesterday morning, the prosecutrix testified that the prisoner had stolen a watch from her, which he had pledged for a loan with a pawnbroker on the North Side. She furnished the money to redeem the watch, and he stole it again together with another watch, a ring, pin, and some clothing. Subsequently he got $60 from Annie, who abused her patience and caused his arrest. Thompson claimed that the woman had deposited the articles with him, and that he had no intention of defrauding her. When this case was called for trial for obtaining money under false pretenses, his scheme was to deposit a nominal sum in one of the savings banks, and having secured a bank book, enter such sums to his credit as the spirit moved him, and on the strength of this apparent prosperity borrow money of his friends. Among his effects there were found deposit-books on four savings-banks in this city, with amounts ranging from $1,300 to $2,000 to his credit in each. At the conclusion of the testimony, he was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

NO REDRESS.

"When the corn is waving Annie dear, (her other name is Brown), Oh then I'll pay you what I owe, oh! then will I come down." Thus drave John Morgan to the gentle Annie, as they sat together in Annie's vine-covered cottage, which nestles down on Biler avenue. Having in a strange mood. For her affections John had promised every sacrifice, and when she asked him for $2, he seemed as if he would temporize; and Annie looked out upon the scurrying clouds, out upon the swift falling rain, and her lips set tightly together. Into her strange life suspicion had crept, and she trusted not the promises of John Morgan, and feared to wait until the yellow corn should wave and yield to the autumn wind. And Annie was obdurate. Brave John Morgan drew out a $5 bill, and Annie, tripping lightly, sent out the mistress of the cottage for change, and went back to brave John Morgan.

But she whom the gentle Annie acknowledged as mistress encountered trouble. The bill was pronounced counterfeit, and she returned unto Annie and told the counterfeit story. The bill was bad, and Annie wept and moaned. Poor Annie! Orphaned by a winter shipwreck, it was crowding the mourners to instill erroneous currency into her young life.

Then from out the clouds and gloom a star arose, a star with a blue background, and Annie and John followed the star, even unto the cradle of justice. Then did Annie raise her woes and troubles to Commissioner Hoyne and Assistant District-Attorney Burke. But John said the bill was fully as good as Annie, and the Commissioner was puzzled. Then Annie lifted her tearful eyes and besought that two good dollars might be paid to her, but John refused. Commissioner Hoyne said he could do nothing in the matter, and Mr. Burke confessed to similar paralysis, and so John went out into the rain, and under the scurrying clouds, and Annie? Poor Annie. She went out under the dripping heavens and back to the vine-clad cottage on Biler avenue, and her heart was sore and her eyes red.

M'GARRY'S LAMBS.

The remnants of the defunct People's party in this city still vainly imagine themselves in possession of all the faculties of youth, and christen the opening of each of their caucuses with the name of their democratic jamborees. Irregular as elections have been in this city, owing to fraudulently adopted charters, each succeeding campaign brings around a disgraceful row. Last night the scene was at McGarry's, on Madison street. There were present a young Brooklyn journalist, who carries Beecher's character in his pocket, Counselor O'Brien, and Andy Corrigan, formerly a South Town tax-eater, but at present a Deputy Sheriff. There were others besides these, but they were present more out of accident than anything else, and it suffices to say that they all belong to the political rabble. The Brooklyn chap praised Woodhull and her tribe, or something equivalent to that, and was taken up by Andy Corrigan. Words brought on blows, but not with the Brooklyn chap, for he was not one of that kind. His part was taken by Counselor O'Brien, who rashly attacked Corrigan, after some foolish parleying, and although he hammered at him some half dozen times, the latter beat him in the end. Counselor Corrigan replied with a blow that sent the Counselor to grass, and the seconds rushed in, carried off,—not the winner, but the loser of the battle,—and, after depositing him in a hack, saw him safely home. Corrigan was cock of the walk, and was taken in keeping by Mike Evans, Clark Lipe, and other mutual friends.

The first gun of the next campaign is fired. Before the end of it some of these lamb-like politicians will wish they had been fired off at the muzzle of it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This evening a farewell benefit concert will be given to Mr. W. H. Stanley, the well-known tenor of Trinity Episcopal Church, at Standard Hall.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward are invited to meet at Benz's Hall, on